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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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1871.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVNIA.

In entering on a new year the COMMERCIAL has no fresh promises or new professions to make. It is felt that its established character is its best guaranty for the future. As an independent Republican journal its usefulness and influence are conceded, as well by its foes as its friends. As a newspaper it stands indisputably in the very front rank, giving its readers the benefit of new efforts and increasing means of improvement even in this respect. To acquire this position the COMMERCIAL has expended large amounts; to maintain it, it lays under contribution the telegraph, of which it is one of the most liberal customers in the country, and every regular and special means known in the most advanced type of journalism. Its market reports, embracing every department, are recognized by the business community as the standard for the Pittsburgh trade. To this new features will be added, the design being to leave nothing to be desired by any branch of business, either buyer or seller.

In the field of political discussion, the COMMERCIAL has a character which is its greatest strength. Supporting without reservation Republican Principles, it is wholly independent concerning all else. While of Republican Principles it is and will be a steadfast advocate, it will support neither men nor measures that will conflict with the simple rule, which is conceived to be the only proper one, of fit men only fairly nominated for office, and honesty and economy in the management of public affairs. In this respect the desire is that the COMMERCIAL may be known as conservative as well as perfectly independent, reserving to itself the right, as it is conceived to be its duty, to criticise whatever is fairly open to criticism in the Republican party as frankly as in any other; and for this it has special claims to the confidence and support of the public.

The times are full of interest. The year before us will be full of stirring events all over the world. To keep fully up with the current of the day and be the broad field of journalism will be the steady purpose of the COMMERCIAL. Its appointments, to which, as occasion requires, additions will be made, were never more complete or its means more ample; and sincerely grateful for the very liberal support by which it has thus far been sustained, and the marked confidence of the public, manifested in many ways, the COMMERCIAL asks for the continuance of the same, promising to omit nothing within its power to merit it.

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FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Annexationists Unsuccessfully Attempt to Rush the Senate Resolutions Through Without Allowing Amendment or Debate—Secretary Robeson, Senators Conkling and Morton, and the President's Private Secretary on the Floor Lobbying for the Measure—The Chances of the Success of the Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1871.

The chief excitement at the Capital to-day was the San Domingo business. The attendance of members and spectators, and the first vote on the subject was larger than any previous vote this session. After the business of the morning hour had been finished, Mr. Orth, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, got the floor, and moved to suspend the rules in order to take up and pass the Senate San Domingo resolution on the Speaker's table. The effect of this motion, if adopted, would have been to both suspend the rules and pass the resolution by one vote, and it allowed of no debate.

Mr. Wood, of New York, who, by virtue of representing the minority of the Foreign Affairs Committee, assumed the leadership of the opposition, at once began making a speech against which he was actively assisted by several others on the Democratic side; but they were all overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to present a petition of thirty-five or forty Boston firms in favor of annexation, but objections were made.

This point several Republicans expressed objections to, on the plea of taking up and passing the resolution by one vote, and it was then hoisted his motion so as to simply take up the resolution for consideration, announcing that he would call the previous question, and would not accept amendments. The majority knew the game of success, but the result undeceived them. The vote was, yeas 121; nays 62. Mr. Orth, however, was not unprepared, and immediately took the floor, saying he was instructed by the minority of the Foreign Affairs Committee to report back to the House Mr. Banks's resolution, with a substitute in form identical with the Senate resolution.

Again points were raised, all of which were overruled. Mr. Orth then moved his determination to non-amendments, and assented to admit one offered by Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, which was a proviso to the effect that the adoption of the resolution should not be held or construed to commit Congress to the policy of annexation. He then demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

Whenever an opportunity occurred, filibustering was resorted to, and the yeas and nays were called on a motion to adjourn three times, but the House had consumed two hours over the business, and seemed to be in a fair way to bring it to a speedy conclusion; but there had been active work going on among the members on the floor, in which Secretary Robeson, Horace Porter, late private secretary to Secretary Senators Morton and Conkling had been specially conspicuous. They had succeeded by visiting in their seats or calling into the cloak rooms for consultation, in having a talk with the larger number of the Republican members, and as a result of all this caucussing and lobbying, it was determined to make another effort to get the Senate resolution on the Speaker's table. During much of the time Secretary Robeson sat by Mr. Orth, making suggestions as to the management of the matter, and prompting his action.

Pending the taking of a vote on the main question, Mr. Orth suddenly renewed his first motion to suspend the rules, take up and pass the Senate resolutions. Points of order as before were all overruled, and the roll was called. The result was another defeat by a vote of 97 to 87. He then moved to suspend the rules to take up the Senate resolutions for consideration, and announced that he would admit Ambler's amendment, and allow debate until two o'clock to-morrow, if the other side would consent to a vote at that hour. The agreement as to voting was not made, but the promise to admit the amendment secured the suspension of the rules by a vote of 121 to 56, which brought up the resolutions. The previous question was moved and seconded in the resolution and the amendment. Orth then renewed his proposition to allow debate, on condition of unanimous consent to take the question at two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made objection, on the ground that he wanted the question disposed of to-night, so as not to interfere with the appropriation bill.

Mr. Orth then moved to suspend the rules and order a vote taken at that time, which was passed. Mr. Orth then said he had no desire to debate the resolution, but was asking that the Democrats should put themselves on the record against the national policy of their party on the question of territorial expansion.

Fernando Wood then took the floor and made an hour's speech, taking ground that the Democracy would not oppose legitimate annexation in the circumstances in this case were so peculiar, and the conduct of business so open to suspicion, that as honest men they must condemn and oppose it.

It was arranged that the speeches to-morrow should be limited to fifteen minutes each, and the House adjourned.

There is much speculation to-night as to the fate of the Ambler amendment. On one hand it is thought that after the adoption of the amendment it will be necessary to vote for the commission who are firmly opposed to annexation in any contingency. On the other hand, any amendment sends the resolutions back to the Senate, where it is sure to give to another debate not likely to be less exciting or bitter than the former one. The amendment is so worded that its defeat will, by implication or inference, commit Congress to the annexation scheme, and many of the Congressmen are sorely puzzled as to what course they will pursue. The indications are that it will pass.

The course of Robeson, Porter, Conkling, and Morton in a secret conference with a number of members who act with the majority, and people who have been familiar with Congressional proceedings for many years aver that such a scene has never before, in their experience, been witnessed on the floor of the House. The vote to adjourn against the first attempt to take up the Senate resolutions for consideration were Ambler, Boyd, Finckelnburg, Willard, Hoar and Peters. On the proposition to take it up as amended with the Ambler amendments these were joined by Fitch, Asper, Farnsworth and Ela. All of these gentlemen were constantly labored with and urged to change their votes, but to no purpose. Finally, Ambler was induced to allow Ambler to offer his amendment, and also to agree to the demand for the previous question, withdrew their opposition, and then the resolution was got before the House.

Before the matter had been brought into the House this morning, it had been considered for the third time in the Republican caucus last night. The original Banks' resolution was defeated by five to four, after the Senate resolution adopted as a substitute. Speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Orth, Sheiden, Judd, Myers; against, Ambler, Swann, Willard, Good.

The President sent to the House to-day, in response to General Butler's resolution introduced on Thursday last, a letter of Don Pedro Santana, accompanied by the following named documents relating to San Domingo: First, a letter from Pedro Santana, President of the Republic of San Domingo, to the President of the United States, dated December 30, 1861, with accompanying documents showing the political condition of the Island at that time, and asking that the Republic be recognized; second, a letter from Do Cambero, political Agent of San Domingo, to Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, dated January of 1848, and containing a description of the Island and its political condition; a second letter from De Cambero to Mr. Calhoun, relating the circumstances of the union of the Spanish portion of the Island to the republic of Hayti in 1822, and showing that such union was not voluntary, is added; third, a letter from Mr. Calhoun to Mr. John Hogan, dated February 26th, 1849, and containing instructions from Mr. Hogan, who had been appointed special agent of the United States to go to San Domingo and make inquiries as to the ability of that republic to maintain its independence, and to report on the resources of the Island, and the expediency of recognizing its independence. The next document is Mr. Hogan's report, received by Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, October 4, 1845, and comprises the reports of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, and Navy of the Dominican Republic, besides letters from American merchants resident on the Island, from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Island, and from a Methodist clergyman stationed there. Mr. Hogan's report predicted a prosperous future for the island, and advised that the republic be recognized. The report made by General George B. Mcclellan during the administration of President Pierce, also called for by General Butler's resolution, does not accompany Secretary Fish's letter.

FROM PARIS.

Letter from Minister Washburne.

Condition of the Germans in Paris—Our Minister Taking Care of Them—The Additional Expense to Our Government Only $3,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1871.

Secretary Fish has sent the Committee on Appropriations a dispatch from Minister Washburne, dated November 15th, 1870, concerning additional expense to legation incurred in taking care of German refugees. Through Mr. Dawes the communication was read before the House and ordered to be printed. For the expenses of the business assumed by the American Minister, the Prussian Government sent Mr. Washburne fifty thousand thalers. Over thirty thousand cases of refugees were inquired into, and the whole force of the legation was employed at one time fourteen hours per day. On several occasions five hundred persons gathered in front of our Minister's office before seven in the morning, and often from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were in waiting. The official cards of Minister Washburne, which by agreement were issued for national tickets, were issued to 9,222 persons. The legation had throughout the services of the Secretaries of the Saxon and Darmstadt legation, and the desk of the Prussian Consul General. All the extra expenses incurred by Mr. Washburne on account of this duty have been $1,000, and the whole will probably not exceed $1,500 to the end of the siege.

On account of the vast amount of labor performed by the attaches of the legation, Mr. Washburne asks that extra compensation be paid them, as follows: Mr. Fish, Secretary, $500; second Secretary, $500; messenger, $500; guard, $100. These amounts, together with the money actually expended, will only require an extra appropriation of $3,000. In regard to the present condition of the German population in Paris, Mr. Washburne writes as follows:

"Considering the large German population here prior to the breaking out of the war, it is not a matter of wonder that a good many were found here when communication was cut off. It soon became evident that the city was to be besieged, I redoubled my exertions to get this unfortunate people away. Deprived of all work, their little resources exhausted, the intense excitement of the French people toward them, bad as their condition was, it would be infinitely worse in case of siege. Many were in prison for vagabondage, and many were detained charged with being spies, dangerous persons, &c. Upon my application to Mr. Ollivier, arrangements were made with the Prefect of Police for their release *en masse*, and for sending them, at the expense of the French Government, to the Belgian frontier, but quite a number yet remain. Many were too old and infirm to be sent away, and many more were children left behind, who had been put out to service, but perhaps the larger number were female domestics, most of whom had been persuaded by their employers to remain under pledge of protection, but as the siege progressed and the prices of living augmented, many of their employers, discharged by their employers or denounced to the authorities, were turned into the streets only to be arrested and imprisoned. In one of the prisons which I visited, some days since, there were 72, I found seventy-four persons of this class. I arranged for the release of most of them, and have had them completely cared for, and have the promise of the French authorities that they shall be protected. There are other yet in prison, and I hope soon to complete an arrangement for the release of all who do not stand charged with some criminal offense. Not a day passes now that there is not some new application for assistance. I have now one hundred and fifty that I am providing for from the Prussian fund still remaining in my hands. I think I have sufficient to take care of them till the end of the siege."

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE FINE CREEK RAILROAD AND THE APPORTIONMENT.

There seems to be no doubt that another effort will be made to secure the Fine Creek road, or the sinking fund for the purpose of developing the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean, by the construction of what is known as the Big Pine Creek Railroad Company. As yet the representative of this movement has not got a charter for his road, but it is believed that he will be here in a few days to start the preliminaries. It will receive the indorsement of all the prominent lumbermen and manufacturers in the State—a power that cannot well be defied. Rumor has it that the disagreeable provisions of the bill of last year will be withdrawn, and that the additional mortgage on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be deposited with the sinking fund for the bonds, and whether this will prove acceptable to the people of the State remains to be seen. The apportionment bill will probably be made a special order about the 20th of this month, when it is introduced. The Democracy will fight this matter to the last ditch, as they are entitled to members of Congress and the Legislature in proportion to the vote cast at the last October election.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Year Ending November 30, 1870.

We have received a copy in advance of the annual report of General John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the finances of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870. From this volume we take the following summaries of the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth during the year:

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS.

Lands	$ 139,844 63
Auction commissions	16,342 50
Auction duties	24,838 47
Tax on bank dividends	295 83
Tax on bank stocks	584,922 49
Tax on corporation stocks	1,241,275 34
Tax on personal property	792,165 04
Tax on writs, deeds, etc	82,289 60
Tax on net earnings or income	396,193 92
Tax on gross receipts	392,809 79
Tax on enrollment of laws	32,249 00
Tax on tonnage	401,493 58
Tax on collateral inheritances	251,193 92
Commutation of tonnage tax	30,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc	75,445 06
Tax on retailers' licenses	70,469 74
Collateral inheritance tax	341,459 83
Tavern licenses	330,143 90
Theatrical licenses	26,658 95
Sample licenses	3,108 00
Theater, circus and menagerie licenses	2,828 73
Billiard room, bowling saloon and tenpin alley licenses	4,116 25
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	33,628 84
Peddlers' licenses	2,370 79
Brokers' licenses	6,033 49
Auctioneers' licenses	2,532 15
Distillery and brewery licenses	4,534 63
Millers' licenses	1,357 50
Foreign insurance agencies	279,878 89
Premiums on charters	58,959 12
Pamphlet laws	473 17
Escheats	9,033 49
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond account	100,000 00
Sch. 15, Selections	584,922 49
Cases of conscience	100 00
Annuity tax of 1868	16,969 00
Refunded cash	9,944 99
Fines and penalties	6,338 13
Fees for public officers	9,114 40
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	26,650 00
Accrued interest	11,242 10
	$6,336,960 24
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1869	1,400,862 49
	$7,737,465 73

SUMMARY OF THE PAYMENTS.

Expenses of the Government	$326,069 25
Military expenses, ordinary	7,787 48
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862	2,920 87
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1863	12,271 12
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1869	262 06
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1870	482 34
Military expenses, per act of April 8, 1870	259 20
Pensions and gratuities	92,561 89
Charitable institutions	126,562 09
Soldiers orphans' school	508,245 33
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Common schools	643,959 81
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz.:	
Loans, as redeemed	$1,420,287 50
Other payments	86,675 59
Interest on loans	1,759,952 25
Interest on debt	1,964,811 71
Damages and old claims	7,129 18
Cumberland Road	1,515 00
Harbor Master, Philadelphia	3,708 36
Port Warden, Philadelphia	2,499 99
Inspectors of coal mines	8,249 03
State Library	5,150 00
Public buildings and grounds	30,358 42
State police	76,250 00
Penitentiaries	104,538 99
Eschcats	2,613 00
Counsel fees and commissions	4,456 60
Mercantile appraisers	1,825 71
Special commissioners	9,197 96
Board of Public Charities	2,757 37
Eastern Experimental Farm	3,000 00
Miscellaneous	71,319 52
Total	$6,434,522 61
Balance in the Treasury November 30, 1870	1,302,942 82
Grand total	$7,737,465 73

RECAPITULATION BY HEADINGS.

The following is a recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures of the year from December 1, 1869, to November 30, 1870, by months:

Month.	Receipts.	Payments.
December	$507,771 46	$337,345 37
January	869,906 82	1,015,987 81
February	849,561 19	417,308 28
March	481,670 23	515,355 65
April	618,091 52	499,216 23
May	184,774 98	546,585 87
June	342,012 43	539,187 59
July	1,195,786 93	1,575,434 39
August	534,457 21	187,790 22
September	392,766 04	389,858 43
October	339,666 16	293,147 81
November	272,235 99	427,118 88
	$6,336,903 24	$6,434,522 91
Balance	1,400,862 49	1,302,942 82
July 1, 1870. Premium on the above at 11¼ per cent	$1,737,465 73	$7,737,465 73 / 425
August 4, 1870. Interest on $235,200, Pennsylvania State bonds		7,095
August 4, 1870. Interest on $20,000, Pennsylvania bonds		600
August 4, 1870. Premium on above war loan at 21 per cent		126
Total disbursements		$24,178

Low Fares to California.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

A rumor is current that the management of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will make arrangements in the coming spring whereby immigrants will be carried from New York to Sacramento or San Francisco for $50 currency. Should such a rumor prove true, the people of the State will have reason for congratulation. California needs a population to be prosperous. The valleys must be filled with an agricultural people who will furnish the products from which the Asiatic can draw supplies for home consumption and foreign shipment. The hills must be peopled with brave hearts and willing hands, who will utilize the bounteous gifts of nature. The population of California is widely scattered, and anything like concentrated action for mutual benefit seems impossible. With the rates of fare so reduced as to enable emigrants to come all the way through, instead of stopping midway, there can be no reason to doubt the real benefits that will result to a State whose resources are unbounded.

Gleanings from the French Press.

SKETCH OF AN AMAZONIAN FRANC-TIREUR.

A Military Machine—The Secret of French Disasters.

A FEMININE CAPTAIN.

The French press have spoken a good deal lately of a young woman who commands the Francs-tireurs of Lamarche in the Vosges. Her peculiarities are somewhat marked. Mlle. Antoinette Lix was born at Colmar; her father was a sergeant in the *garde royale*.

Antoinette Lix, deprived of her mother, was raised as a veritable boy, and, as such, ran in the fields and assisted in the breaking of horses which she rode intrepidly, and thus acquired an uncommon vigor and agility. However, some persons who became interested in her, and who feared the result of a youth spent in the stable and the carbaret, gained admission for her in the school of the Sisters of Ribeauville. She there made some commendable progress in her studies, but she never could apply herself to strictly feminine employments, such as sewing and embroidery, to which she always remained a total stranger.

At one time, she had a notion of becoming a nun, and passed some weeks as a novice; but she soon became convinced, despite her genuine piety, that she was incapable of enduring the calm and monotonous life of the convent. She then rejoined her sister in Poland, where she engaged as governess in a noble family of the neighborhood. The last Polish insurrection soon after broke out. The head of the family with which she resided was one of the first to take the field, but his success was not equal to his courage, and he was arrested and banished to Siberia. Before his departure, Mlle. Lix, disguised as a man and provided with a French passport given in the name of her brother, penetrated the prison of the Polish count, brought him the adieus of his family, and promised to avenge his defeat. Never was a promise more sacredly kept. The Countess and her children went to Germany, while the governess, continuing to wear the masculine dress, entered as lieutenant a company of guerrillas, and commenced a desultory but effective war against the Russians, by acting as courier between the insurgent bands.

Tall, and *elancee*, she carried herself admirably in the uniform of a Polish hussar. She was known as Casimir Le Sombre; and the soldiers, ignorant of her sex, and admiring her bravery and intelligence, were ready to die for her. One day, in one of those numerous encounters in which she was frequently engaged she was severely wounded, and was carried to Varsovia. Monseigner Filliusk, the noble archbishop who was doomed to die in exile, and who had authorized her to wear the dress of a man, placed her under the care of the lady superior of the sisters of Varsovia.

She had scarcely recovered her health, when she re-commenced her life of fighting, misery, and hardship; but finally, when there no longer remained a single hope of success, she took the field, at the head with the remnants of the Polish army. She there received the decoration awarded to the most self-living a secluded and studious life, and occupying herself with a course of study which included morals science, and literature.

Traced to Dresden by the Muscovite police, they unhappy lady was obliged to abandon Germany and to go to Paris; but they continued to treat as a comrade and brother, Antoinette, whose true sex was still unknown to them.

Becoming acquainted with several families, Antoinette, with some Polish friends, went to Brittany, where she remained quite a while, to induce, if possible, young, charming and wealthy Briton heiress. She then determined to go to Alsace, where her father's reputation had long preceded her, and where, in the uniform of a Polish hussar, her portrait had long adorned the shops, she became quite a lion.

She remained for some time in her native village, and then, after making frequent visits to Paris, returned to Paris, and then, through the Polish emigrants, she spread the report that Casimir Le Sombre had returned to Gand and Brussels.

She remained in Paris for some years, carrying on the foreign correspondence of a large financial and industrial establishment, for she understood perfectly Polish, Russian, English and German.

But one cannot afford with impunity the winds of the north, the nights passed in the snow, the fatigues of the bivouac, and the battle. Accustomed to the vigorous and healthy existence of the Polish and Muscovian forests, Antoinette was attacked by a disease of the chest, and was ordered by her physicians to leave Paris.

She obtained, through her connections, a position on the Spanish frontier, at Perpignan, in Roussillon. When she reached Lamarche, the little town was very belligerent, and had already organized a company of Francs-tireurs. In the steadiness of the Russians in getting her malady, offered her experience and her valor to her countrymen.

To-day, she fights for her country with more ardor and self-abnegation than she ever exhibited when serving the cause of Muscovy.

MILITARY MECHANISM.

The Prussians have revealed a system of fighting, for which, independently of one failure at the beginning of the war, they were but little prepared. Up to that time we had counted more upon the personal bravery of our soldiers than upon the force of our armaments and the quality of our engines. Obstacles did not trouble us; we were going to surmount them, we were going to fly over them, we were going to astonish us, and went singing in search of laurels. It was splendid!

To-day all this suffices no longer; this the Prussians have unrelentingly demonstrated.

Relegating personal valor to the second place, disdaining what we call glory, the Prussians have made the battle-field a workshop in which men are replaced by machines. In order that the latter may be exactness of calculation. If they ever put a man to the front, it is but a machine of iron and of serried flesh which is immovable rather than intelligent.

Such a system leaves nothing to be foreseen. This is why Dr. Jerome David so often repeats to his orders. The cavalry, which among us is committed to the tradition of brilliant charges, is, among them, a corps of *rodiers* charged with annoying and reconnoitering the enemy. They never face artillery, and, provided with rifles, they fight on foot like the battalions which are in flight.

So to the *rodiers* are added the spies; and we all know how numerous they are, how impudent, using all disguises, and stopping at no effort to ascertain the strength and location of the opposition.

And, then, they have no end to stratagems. The night is their time, the darkness of night, under their movements. A tragic silence reigns over their marches; nothing betrays their presence. In these ways, and to be themselves never surprised, such is the rule, and it is always faithfully executed.

The enemy once within reach, it is our humanity toward the enemy. To crush him is the supreme purpose. Nothing, not even discipline or the love of the soldier to his duty, makes him a blind and implacable instrument of the idea for which he has been arranged.

This is the enemy that has beaten us; this is the enemy that we ought to beat in turn. Let us then inspire ourselves with his tactics in order to be victorious and fortify our own.

Let us examine what our system, at the outbreak of the war, was not equal to the demand of the occasion. We were not far from where we were in 1800. Aristocratic, remarkable for its bravery, it had smothered all efforts at reform. Inventing nothing by means of its superiority, it had neglected and nothing found favor with them save when its origin was effaced and the credit of its discovery was permitted to be given to them.

Hence our inferiority. While outside of us the art of war progressed, we remained firmly stationary.

Since the siege of Paris began, the condition of things is somewhat improved.

At present the main strength of the Prussians is their artillery. Now, we have cannon also. To their [illegible] we can oppose Spahis and native spies we oppose a similar force. Their masses are beginning to find themselves opposed by our masses; our forts have been armed for the last two months, and redoubts. As to discipline, there can be no longer a failure. For it has been proved to us that we also have that *esprit* of the heart which is found among the enemy even under the most impossible circumstances. Let us then, like them, see in the future marching to found by force an Empire of oppression and pride. It should be there exist among us that we march to found institutions which are national and liberal, and to deliver, to save France.

Instilling in the minds of our soldiers who are friends of *embuches* and of right, we shall have to separate ourselves somewhat from our traditional glory; but we can always show ourselves brave and victorious. It is necessary to-day that France should recognize us; it is necessary to-day that France should be worthy of its glorious past, and that, after having had its Navas it should have its Pultova.

There will come a day when this bloody year of 1870 will belong to history. Upon it France will accompany a beautiful and radiant page. This will not be the case with Prussia. History will anathematize her. It will curse this war of *vols* and of *chasals*; it will denounce this crowned Tartuffe who mingles his prayers to God with the most cynical and the most sinister *hoberaux* which makes diplomacy a lie, and the cabinet of the man of state a confederacy of brigands.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Business of the Year.

We have received from Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General, a copy of his report for the year 1870. From it we learn that the fees received during the year amounted to $8,203 00. The amount of the payments of purchase money, $8,446 65, and the total receipts foot up $143,159 26. The amount of all salaries in the office for the same time, including three extra clerks not provided for, is $22,400.

The foregoing exhibit of the revenue brought to the State Treasury through the operations of this department for the past year shows the most gratifying result. The amount of purchase money, interest and fees received being largely in excess of that of any previous year in the history of the office, is greater, by at least fifty per cent., than the records show to have been received for any official year during the past twenty-five years.

During the official year just ended, the whole number of warrants issued for warrantees was three hundred and eighty, covering five hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, being more than fifty-seven per cent. of the area of the entire Commonwealth. And when it is borne in mind that no additional fees have been brought to additional costs imposed upon the owners of unpatented lands to secure warrants, it must be attributed to the industry of the people owning such lands desire to perfect their titles, as it also shows that if only a part of the fees and commissions enforcing payment from other delinquent debtors be manifested by the Commonwealth, the receipts from this office for the year to close will elapse until all the lands of the State would be patented and the accounts in this office closed.

The balance properly due and paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, by order of the Commissioners of the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund, $24,178 85.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In the Surveyor General's report we find the following paragraph relating to the Agricultural College:

The following sums have been paid during the past year to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund, being the interest and premium on $851,500, United States and Pennsylvania bonds, now deposited for safe-keeping in the State Treasury, viz:

January 3, 1870. Interest on $126,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds	$3,780
January 3, 1870. Premium on the above at 10½ per cent	737
February 7, 1870. Interest on $255,500, Pennsylvania State bonds	7,665
July 2, 1870. Interest on $126,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	3,780
July 2, 1870. Premium on the above at 11¼ per cent	425
August 4, 1870. Interest on $235,200, Pennsylvania State bonds	7,095
August 4, 1870. Interest on $20,000, Pennsylvania bonds	600
August 4, 1870. Premium on above war loan at 21 per cent	126
Total disbursements	$24,178

Low Fares to California.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

A rumor is current that the management of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will make arrangements in the coming spring whereby immigrants will be carried from New York to Sacramento or San Francisco for $50 currency. Should such a rumor prove true, the people of the State will have reason for congratulation. California needs a population to be prosperous. The valleys must be filled with an agricultural people who will furnish the products from which the Asiatic can draw supplies for home consumption and foreign shipment. The hills must be peopled with brave hearts and willing hands, who will utilize the bounteous gifts of nature. The population of California is widely scattered, and anything like concentrated action for mutual benefit seems impossible. With the rates of fare so reduced as to enable emigrants to come all the way through, instead of stopping midway, there can be no reason to doubt the real benefits that will result to a State whose resources are unbounded.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Report of the President—Election of Directors—Lease of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company Ratified—The Clarion Branch—Progress of the Connellsville Road—Opening of the Chartiers Railroad—Character of the Country Tributary to It—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad Company—Directors Elected—The Supreme Court Prohibits the Annulment of the Lease of the Bedford and Bridgeport Road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville—Miscellaneous Items.

LEASE OF THE MT. PLEASANT AND BROADFORD ROAD RATIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. PLEASANT, January 9, 1871.

The stockholders of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company held their annual meeting to-day. Much interest was manifested, as it was known that the question of ratification or rejection of the lease of the road and its franchise to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company would be decided. W. Oden Hurhart, President of the latter corporation, was present at the meeting. On a vote being taken the lease was almost unanimously ratified, there being but forty-one votes against the proposition, in a total vote of 1,496. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM CINCINNATI TO WASHINGTON.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The first through cars from this city to Washington over the Marietta, Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, left to-night, the bridge at Parkersburg admitting the passage of regular trains to-morrow.

CHARTIES RAILROAD—ALUMNI CONVENTION.

The opening of the Chartiers Railroad to Canonsburg is an event of the last few weeks, and yet the fact has been but incidentally mentioned. True, the connection with Washington and the Hempfield Railroad has not yet been made, but the opening of this road to Canonsburg ought to receive more than a passing notice.

The valley of the Chartiers, through which it runs, is naturally very productive. Its broad acres of bottom lands never fail to yield bountiful crops of corn and vegetables, while in the hills that skirt its borders and running far back, are almost exhaustless stores of coal, limestone, &c.

Traveled by the passenger line over the Washington Pike is "played out" to Canonsburg, and in its place twice a day the iron horse passes to and from Mansfield to Canonsburg, bearing with it its loads of human freight. We are glad to perceive along the line of this road because of this improvement can better be inferred than accurately described. The country is very thickly settled all along the road, and the wonder is that this outlet had not sooner been completed. It is a connecting link between Virginia and branch road leading into and down the Kanawha valley, and there is no reason to doubt their ability to do so, as the immediate country is populous and magnificent forests are already attracting capital.

The Board of Directors of the Chartiers have recently made a vigorous effort to obtain additional subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, with indifferent success. The amount called for the stock only about two hundred thousand dollars, contributed upon enough being obtained to grade the first day of April next to grade and bridge the road to Monongahela City, and two hundred thousand on condition of the completion of the road to the same time to grade and bridge the road to Brownsville. While your Board is greatly discouraged as well as surprised at the indifference manifested, we are so deeply interested in this great work, they do not despair of its ultimate success. It is very clear that something must be done to awaken the merchants, manufacturers and other citizens of Pittsburgh and the region of country tributary to the city, not only to the importance but to the absolute necessity of the early completion of this road, if Pittsburgh is to continue to occupy the enviable position which she enjoys, as a great manufacturing city. It is admitted on all hands that the proposition is one possessing merits, that the territory through which it is proposed to build this road, is among the richest in mineral deposits, and its settlement will be unsurpassed in the United States. It is known to many of the manufacturers of this city that it is essential that they have access to the cheap, abundant and easily obtained materials lying along the route of the proposed road, and that an early day in the week to meet competitors at other points who will very soon have the railroad facilities which will enable them to grasp the prize.

Your Board has investigated with unusual care as to the prompt payment of remuneration to those who are the stock of the company, with the most satisfactory results. There can be no doubt that the work will be prosecuted with energy and vigor, so soon as the means can be furnished. Following is the result:

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held yesterday at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and an election held for Directors to serve the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following named persons:

Wm. McCreery, G. W. Cass, J. Newton Donnell, Thomas M. Howe, H. D. McCullough, Thomas Bissell, Hamilton Nevin, all of Pittsburgh; A. L. Crawford, of New Castle, and John Larwill, of Wooster, Ohio.

The road is in a prosperous condition, and expects shortly to commence paying regular dividends. The main line, which consists mainly of the transportation of pig iron to this market, is constantly increasing, and when other projected works are completed will probably exceed the most sanguine hopes of its projectors.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company held their annual meeting, at the office of the company, M. & M. Bank building, Fourth avenue, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock P. M.

B. F. Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, submitted the following report:

Your Board of Directors have to report that the progress of your enterprise has not been so encouraging as was reasonably hoped for.

In accordance with your suggestions at the last meeting, the Board of Directors requested their counsel to prepare the necessary legislative authority for the issuing of mortgage bonds, and had the corporate name of the company changed.

An exceedingly liberal charter has been obtained from the Legislature of West Virginia, for the extension of the branch from Parkersburg to Point Pleasant, 30 miles, and two hundred thousand on condition of the completion of the road to the same time to grade and bridge the road to Brownsville. While your Board is greatly discouraged as well as surprised at the indifference manifested, we are so deeply interested in this great work, they do not despair of its ultimate success. It is very clear that something must be done to awaken the merchants, manufacturers and other citizens of Pittsburgh and the region of country tributary to the city, not only to the importance but to the absolute necessity of the early completion of this road, if Pittsburgh is to continue to occupy the enviable position which she enjoys, as a great manufacturing city. It is admitted on all hands that the proposition is one possessing merits, that the territory through which it is proposed to build this road, is among the richest in mineral deposits, and its settlement will be unsurpassed in the United States. It is known to many of the manufacturers of this city that it is essential that they have access to the cheap, abundant and easily obtained materials lying along the route of the proposed road, and that an early day in the week to meet competitors at other points who will very soon have the railroad facilities which will enable them to grasp the prize.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871.

THE greatest monster that has crept into Congress and been introduced to the Senate with a favorable recommendation by the Committee on Public Lands, is the Utah and Colorado Railroad Subsidy bill, on behalf of which it is proposed to give away 4,800,000 acres of land, or a patch nearly equal to the State of Maryland. Who the individual parties who make this modest request, what members of Congress are "in it," and what is proposed to be done to "put through" the little detail, at present we are without specific information. The necessity for a railroad from Salt Lake southward to Arizona, the most thinly populated country over which the American Eagle stretches for majestic wings, is not apparent at this instant. How it contrived to obtain a favorable report from the Senate Committee is one of those mysteries which can be explained only by the select few, and they will not tell. The application and the favor it has obtained are none the less important and worthy of attention,—indeed all the more worthy of attention where an application so monstrous should gain such headway so mysteriously. Having seen it, our staid contemporary, the Philadelphia *North American*, expresses itself with indignation and alarm that will be generally concurred in, as follows:

> If this is one of the old railway land grant schemes bequeathed by the last Congress we do not recall it. There were so many of them introduced then, however, and so many compared with which this is but a pigmy, that it may very well have belonged to the brood. The original objection revives with no diminished force. The plan takes from the country a portion of wealth by which it attracts population and increases its power, and gives it to a corporation for a work planned for individual gain. And beyond this it increases the tremendous power of corporations that have already threatened the country, and are now just beginning to be guarded against. Nor is there any argument for this donation that may not be equally urged for any other railway scheme. If Congress consents to endow the Utah and Colorado road, it establishes a precedent after a long discussion, and against the general decision that may be invoked, for any number of other roads. We trust the bill will fail, but are prepared to learn of its passage.

THE joint resolution of Senator TRUMBULL, prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting appointments to office from the President and heads of Departments, and looking to a complete reform in this respect in the Civil Service, is timely and important. The wonder is that this or whatever else promises to make for reform in the Civil Service is not eagerly embraced by the administration, especially in view of the well-defined public sentiment existing throughout the country, and especially, too, when the administration has demonstrated its power in both branches of Congress. Of the San Domingo resolution it cannot be said that it was backed by any strong current of public sentiment; nevertheless the administration found little difficulty in procuring its passage. Concerning Civil Service reform, however, there exists an active, strong and growing public sentiment, a quick feeling that views with astonishment the backwardness of the administration in giving it a practical application. In his inaugural, General GRANT declared that the Republicans have no policy to urge against the will of the people. Without inquiring whether or not the San Domingo business is against the will of the people we run no risk in saying that it is the will of the people that the Civil Service should be thoroughly reformed. Of this no man can be ignorant, and we have a right to expect that Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution and whatever tends to reform abuses in the Civil Service, will have the active support of the administration,—we wish we could know that it will be accorded with a zeal equal to that which characterized the support accorded to the San Domingo treaty and subsequently the MORTON resolution. The interference by members of Congress in the appointments has come to be a great evil, and we have reason for expressing the opinion that no one has clearer conceptions of the nature and extent of this evil than General GRANT himself. The opportunity is now offered him of constructing a policy that will be received with unusual applause, and do much to make him and his administration strong with the people. We repeat, after the exhibition of so much zeal in behalf of the MORTON San Domingo resolution, in which it cannot be said the country took an approving interest of a decided character, we hope the administration will be found no less earnest in support of Senator TRUMBULL'S resolution inaugurating Civil Service reform in a very important respect.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

All intelligent Americans have long for good reasons been proud of Mr. MOTLEY, while very many of them feel an almost personal interest in his career. It is natural to like those whom we defend or in any way befriend under unmerited persecution, and the energy and unanimity with which the American people vindicated Mr. MOTLEY'S character when he was recalled from Vienna on the secret misrepresentations of an informer, exalted the respect with which he was generally regarded into a sentiment of positive kindness. When he received the appointment of Minister to England, the honor conferred was looked upon as not merely a recognition of his qualifications for the position, but as some compensation to him and a rebuke to others for the affront of which he had been the object. The first report of the purpose of the Government to withdraw him from London was received with general incredulity, and the fact, when verified, became the subject of impatient conjecture and discussion for many months. Mr. MOTLEY'S letter of defense with Mr. FISH'S letter of comments, published in our issue of yesterday, has been, or will be, studied with intense curiosity and interest throughout the country, even by many who usually feel small concern in political or diplomatic affairs. Few readers, we suppose, will consider these letters as presenting the subject of the removal in a perfectly satisfactory light. Probably the first impression of very many candid and attentive readers will be far from favorable to the justice and fairness of the Government in its treatment of an eminent public servant, discharging important duties abroad. Mr. MOTLEY'S statement is clear, calm, cogent, and makes out a case in favor of himself and against the Department of State, which accepted as mere fact can not be thought of without indignation and disgust. Looking at the affair as Mr. MOTLEY represents it, no one will think his language too strong when he says "It would be difficult to treat an envoy of the United States, accredited to a sovereign and powerful government, with more marked disrespect for his official position or for his feelings as a loyal citizen of the republic than has been done in my case." Manifestly, there can be no question about it, assuming Mr. MOTLEY to have committed the faults and failures with which he is charged, both justice and courtesy equally and imperatively required the Secretary of State to make known to him the dissatisfaction of the Government more fully than even Mr. FISH claims to have done. From the offense of gross injustice and lack of becoming courtesy towards the American Minister, there is not a word in Mr. FISH'S letter to clear him. Some men, however, are not always capable of being either just or courteous, and it may occasionally be necessary to make allowance for the deficiency. Only one of the qualities named is a virtue, the other being a grace, and from high officials neither trait may be rigorously exacted.

Mr. FISH'S letter of comments or response does not produce a favorable impression. In the very beginning we are amazed to find the Secretary indignant at Mr. MOTLEY for dating his letter of defense at the London Legation, though he had ceased to be at its head. Mr. FISH is highly offended at the impropriety of the proceeding. That the late Minister, grossly insulted and injured in his reputation, presumes to place a vindication of himself among the archives of the Department, is offensive to Mr. FISH'S notion of delicacy. We are next surprised to find the Secretary going indefinitely out of his road to drag in a certain memoir on our difficulties with England which Mr. MOTLEY had prepared in Washington while waiting for his instructions. Evidently this document has no connection with the subject, and is used for the purpose of suggesting false issues, or of hinting more than is or could be said. Twice or thrice in the letter, Mr. MOTLEY'S references to what had been done in secret session of the Senate are mentioned as if grievous improprieties. These are not the only passages in the letter which inevitably excite the suspicion of the reader that dislike of the "venerable Senator" *has* had something to do in prompting dislike and distrust of Mr. MOTLEY. Mr. MOTLEY'S reference to the same "venerable Senator" is the only passage in his masterly letter which might with advantage have been omitted. But under the circumstances of hardship in which the writer was placed, in the utter absence of any explanation of his removal, the temptation to mention the report was likely irresistible. The paragraph of clumsy rhetoric in which Mr. FISH refutes the explanation, though very elaborate and evidently intended to be very witty, is simply coarse and ridiculous. The citation of the proverb touching the "Goodwin sands" might pass: all that follows is below the literary range of the penny-a-liner. In fact, the letter throughout reminds one of nothing so much as of the elaborate harrangue of a second or third rate country lawyer, who hopes by much and loud speaking to compensate the weakness of his case. As a State paper it is very discreditable, one of the most offensive passages in it under this view being the pretense so flatly urged of the forbearance of the Department in reference to Mr. MOTLEY'S feelings.

In writing of the letter as we have done we have not meant to affirm that Mr. MOTLEY may not have failed to represent his Government adequately. But the failure is not proved in the letter, the tenor and purport of which start vehement doubts as to the allegations of misrepresentation which it contains. In reference to the very report from Mr. MOTLEY on which these allegations are founded, Mr. FISH himself (as quoted by the Minister in his letter of self-vindication) once wrote: "Your general presentation and treatment of the several subjects discussed in that interview meet the approval of this Department. * * * *

In the meantime you may well be content to rest the question on the very forcible presentation you have made of the American side of the question. It was strongly done, and if there were expressions used stronger than were required by your instructions, the excess was in the right direction, and, stopping where they do, and uttered as they were, it may well be hoped that they may tend to impress upon the minister with seriousness an appreciation of the grievances we have sustained."

Until the report thus characterized shall have been published and compared with the allegations made in Mr. FISH'S late letter, it will be impossible to judge finally the merits of the case between Mr. MORTON and the Government. The manner in which frivolous points are insisted upon in the Secretary's letter, prevents confidence in its statements relative to matters of importance.

THE votes taken in the House of Representatives on the San Domingo Commission have established pretty conclusively that unless present doubts and objections are removed annexation by joint resolution cannot be carried. In the Senate a two-third vote in favor of the treaty is equally out of the question, under present circumstances. It is barely possible that the Commission which will sail in a very few days, will be able to make such a showing as to remove present doubts and objections and finally bring about annexation by treaty—the only mode that should be thought of. It is seldom that a question of so much importance, concerning the merits of which so little was known, has been pressed with equal earnestness. This, clearly, has been a mistake. The Commission has been authorized with the understanding that Congress is not by its action committed to annexation. The country, as well as Congress, desires information. This it is designed the Commission shall furnish. According to the nature of it will public sentiment be formed and Congress finally act.

THE healing of the breach in the Republican party in Missouri, by mutual concessions, is a proceeding honorable to both parties, and an example worthy of imitation wherever a similar state of things exists. The prospect of the election of BLAIR United States Senator supplied the immediate motive. Neither side yielded anything of principle; and although fresh for an exciting contest, by which the party appeared to have hopelessly divided, there remained enough of reason and patriotism to bring the contending factions upon common ground. The union never could have been effected had either side insisted on ostracising the other—and union nowhere and at no time can be effected so long as such a disposition is manifested. In this happy state of things the administration at Washington has contributed in no small degree by relaxing a discipline toward the "bolters" which promised only continued estrangement and disastrous results to the Republican party.

THE San Domingo project is by no means of a recent origin, as appears from the titles of the papers communicated to the Senate by the President. In fact, it is a very old one, so old as to have gone quite out of mind. Mr. SEWARD, before going out of office, revived it, and the steps taken by the present administration appear to be only in continuation, but with more effect, of those taken, or attempted by nearly all its predecessors for the last thirty years. It is not a little surprising that Mr. SUMNER has not before now given the country a complete history, for he must know it, of everything that has ever been said and done in this direction. It was his peculiar work, and it must be regarded as singular that he should have omitted it.

THE amount expended for postage alone by the Pennsylvania Legislature at the last session, which continued a little more than one hundred days, was $13,000—in round numbers one hundred dollars to a Senator and Member on an average, or about one dollar daily to each. As there was no *Record* and comparatively few documents published last winter, and as the presumption is that no Senator or Member would use a single cent of the public money to pay his private postage, our legislators last year must have been extremely industrious and great correspondents about public affairs. We suggest to Mr. WALLACE, who has proclaimed himself the great Reformer and Model Economiser, that possibly if he will look into this little matter he may see something!

UNDER the new Constitution of that State, on the Illinois Legislature will devolve the duty of passing laws concerning railroads and their management as effecting the public. Already we have some important indications of the temper of the Legislature in exercising the power with which they are clothed. A few days since the Senate passed, without opposition, a resolution requiring the Railroad Committee to inquire into the cause of delay in transferring freight from one road to another, and to report some measure to remedy the evil. It is not improbable that other States will be disposed to follow in the path in which Illinois has set out with so much boldness.

LET us be just even to those who speculate off the Treasury. In saying that the Gift Book Resolution, which was one of the first acts of our Legislature, caused an expenditure of some $15,000, we were in error so far as this session is concerned. The expense for this year will probably be between two and three thousand dollars; but the extent to which the Treasury has been bled in this way is fully $15,000,—over rather than under this sum. The thing has been going on so long that it has come to be regarded in the light of a constitutional right, if not an obligation actually imposed.

MR. ROBERT W. MACKEY was elected State Treasurer by the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday, he receiving the votes of all the Republican Senators and Members, seventy in number. Mr. DANIEL BARR, also of Pittsburgh, his Democratic opponent, received sixty votes. The result is in accordance with the expectation of several days past. Although combinations and coalitions were for a time talked of and attempted, all failed, and Mr. MACKEY had no organized opposition.

SENATOR SHERMAN, Secretary DELANO, Governor HAYS, STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati, Congressman GARFIELD and AARON F. PERRY, and ex-Governor DENNISON are named as contestants in the Ohio Senatorial contest, which will take place in the Legislature of 1872.

TWO GENTLEMEN who visited Washington lately in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, to ascertain whether there was a favorable change of sentiment in political circles, went home without much success. Those who have been unswerving friends of Cuba are displeased with the recent attempt to fit out warlike expeditions in contravention of the President's proclamation, and advise the Cubans to strictly observe the laws of the United States and not engage in acts known to be contrary to these laws. It is reported, in this connection, that Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, will propose an amendment to the San Domingo resolution, directing the commission to proceed to Cuba to inquire into the condition of affairs there, and whether the time has not come for our Government to recognize Cuban independence.

BUTLER lives in hopes. He assured everybody in New York that General Schenck will accomplish nothing in England, and that this country will finally fall back on B. F. B's plan as the only effective one.

A DEMOCRATIC writer complains because General Grant actually showed himself on the streets on New Year's. Is this partisan complaint caused by the fact that the President and Vice President drove over to Arlington and spent part of their New Year's afternoon visiting the graves of the 10,000 soldiers buried there?

THERE is a rumor that Governor John T. Hoffman is a believer in the antiquated theory that two and two make four. Those who are circulating this scandal, cite in confirmation of it this sentence from his last message: "If the Federal Treasury were redeeming its notes in coin the notes would be worth as much as gold."

WHO would ever have believed that a regatta would be held in a Lake Superior harbor on the last day of the year? That such an event did occur at Duluth on Saturday last will tend to dispel the too common delusion that Lake Superior climate in winter is little better than that of Greenland, and how does this Duluth item read for the 31st of December: "A schooner has just arrived from Hayfield, and reports Lake Superior entirely free of ice."

CALIFORNIA is complaining of the great change in her delightful climate, saying that her summers are becoming hot and dry, and the extremes in temperature much more marked. Her journals attribute it to the loss of much of her forests—and rightly. In Egypt they have no rain. A number of years past, in a certain section, forest trees were planted and reared, and the rains, in a quantity ridiculous to fall where it had never been known before. "Woodmen, spare those trees," if you want your children to have good crops.

ENGLISH railroads, with all their elaborate systems of guards and signals, are even more successful as man traps than our own. During the last three months they killed 280re persons than the railroad accidents in the United States did throughout 1870, although we have built more thousands of miles of road in the year than England now operates. This is discouraging, but we must remember that the most careful machinery is worse than useless in the hands of careless and ignorant men, and in this is the explanation of the English accidents.

THE other morning the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, was discovered to be on fire in the roof, but the names were suppressed before the guests were frightened. After the alarm, an examination developed that the city hook and ladder apparatus was not in any better condition than the Richmond companies, and that they cannot reach the three upper stories of any of the large hotels. It is always a satisfaction to know of these defects, even if it is a day too late.

THERE are twenty-four steamers and six sailing vessels in the Revenue Marine, three of which are on the Pacific Coast, twenty-five on the Atlantic and six on the Lakes. From 1860 to 1870, inclusive, 139,— 414 vessels were boarded and examined revenue cutters; 1,193 seized and reported, and 1,224 assisted in distress; that 174 lives were saved, and 1,202,286 miles were sailed. Will not those items of 1,224 vessels assisted in distress, many of them saved from total loss, and 174 lives saved, go far toward reimbursing the nation for the expense of this service?

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati *Leader*, eminent ability will not be lacking in the case of "The People ex. The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company," now pending before Congress. That paper states that Hon. Richard Smith, Robert Mitchell, Esq., Wm. Resor, Esq., Captain John Kyle, and others, have been retained on behalf of the plaintiff, and that the Bridge Company, as defendant, has secured the services of Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati; Hon. Aaron F. Perry, Congressman elect; ex-Secretary Cox, now of Cincinnati, and Hon. James Speed, of Louisville, ex-Attorney General of the United States. It remains to be seen how much of this is true.

"WHITE man mighty unsartin," especially when starting an item of Washington gossip, is illustrated in the necessity that compels Vice President Colfax to publicly correct the report that he and Mr. Boutwell "took advantage of the holiday good feeling to make up their long-standing difference," as inasmuch as there was and had been no difference to make up. Mr. Colfax says, in words admitting of no mistaking them: "At the opening of this term Mr. Boutwell was the only one of the members, with whom I hoped to act in the Cabinet, and his administration of the Treasury Department has been so successful that he is today the last one whom I would wish to see leave it."

IN Chicago, at the celebration of Emancipation Day by the colored people, the principal colored orator took strong grounds against the annexation of San Domingo. "The object of this government," he said, "and the object of those who favor the annexation of San Domingo would simply result in the destruction of the free government on the remaining half of the island. The negro population of this country should send up an emphatic protest against the acquisition of more negroes on the island by the United States." These remarks were received with emphatic applause.

THE Louisville *Commercial* joins the *Courier-Journal* in declining to advise its readers to pay four dollars apiece to hear Nilsson. It says: "Four dollars an evening is more than such a luxury is worth to the great queens of song, Parepa Rosa excepted, and she is still at the height of their glory. Baron Strakosch may, after all, come down from his high horse, but if he should persist in his fell purpose we apprehend that the people of Louisville can stand the disappointment. We can't afford it, and as long as we can stand the failure to sell his tickets." Ditto of Pittsburgh.

THE leading free trade paper, the New York *Evening Post*, unwittingly exhibits the fallacy of the revenue reform utterance that "the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer," by publishing that by the latest report, the one hundred and thirty-three savings banks of New York had $64,830,243 at interest on bonds and mortgages; $112,651,111 invested in National and State stocks, besides $10,176,239 lent upon such stocks, and $1,733,816 upon other stocks; they owned $3,826,606 worth of real estate, and $13,105,110 in cash. The $135,369,190 of new deposits deposited during the preceding year, and $12,918,809 had been received or earned as interest or profits during the same period. Over one hundred and thirty-three millions of *new deposits* looks so much like growing poorer.

WHILE the Union Pacific Railroad securities have fallen forty per cent. in price in little over half a year, we would like to know how much of this is due to the influence of the Credit Mobilier? On the recent trial at Harrisburg, it was not denied on behalf of that corporation that it netted nine or ten million dollars on its contract for building the Union Pacific Railroad. Was not the letting of men as shrinkers of a railroad let to themselves as members of a ring within the ring (such the Credit Mobilier was supposed to be) the contract for building their road, the cost of which comes out of Government subsidies and from contributions of men outside either ring, and when other contractors are given no chance to compete, a state of affairs that some believe did exist, the thing don't seem all right. And when the "ring within the ring" builds the road and pockets the big haul itself does not, the affair has even a worse seeming.

IT is said that in the Austrian army they cure confirmed inebriates by taking them in a state of intoxication, flogging their arms and legs with a birch, and quenching their thirst upon brandy and water for several days, until they become completely nauseated. *This* is old news, but we do not remember to have ever seen a protest against it. Now the patient is in a constant state of intoxication for days or even weeks. Suppose he *can* take no more stimulant, would there not be a most dangerous reaction? If he were of a very nervous temperament, might there not ensue such a complete prostration of the nervous system as to prove fatal? The Austrian method no doubt is good, but is it not wrongly applied? Does it not prescribe some toning down by change to a weaker stimulant, when the stomach, from complete disgust, rebels against alcohol? Could some one answer this question?

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S defense against General Holt's report is that his cousin, Byron Sprague, was managing the business at the time concerned, and that he knew nothing of the transaction, except to pay some $25,000 lost in it. The Senator produces a letter from General DIX, at that time commander of the Department of the East, that seems to fully exonerate him. The disappearance of the papers in the case, for which Senator Sprague offered a reward, is, however, mysterious, and suggests to Dion Piatt to relate a similar instance in regard to the celebrated Buell Court of Inquiry. Dion was Judge Advocate of the Court and himself packed the voluminous records in a trunk and personally handed the package to Washington, where it was safely deposited in the War Department. Now, trunk and all have disappeared from the face of the earth. He says that there are certain officers, once high in position, and yet retained in responsible positions in the army, who will be much relieved to know that all the evidence collected with so much labor and at such heavy expense, has been wiped out.

MISS VICTORIA C. WOODHULL don't waste her time in conventions, trying to secure a Sixteenth Amendment, but attacks the question of Woman Suffrage in its vital point, by arguing before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Constitution now gives woman the ballot. Because the Fifteenth Amendment says that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens," and because the Fourteenth Amendment declares "that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," Miss Woodhull argues that she can vote under the Fifteenth Amendment's declaration that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged," claiming that she is a citizen in view of the Fifteenth Amendment, wherein it says "all *persons* born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens." This, it will be seen, is a most ingenious plea, but if it remains to be proved whether Miss Woodhull has deceived herself in the belief that Congress has unwittingly perpetrated Woman Suffrage.

THE one great aim of latter years has been the opening up of the most expeditious route to the Orient. For this purpose was the Pacific Railroad built, and for this purpose also the Mont Cenis tunnel built. But of the latter it is now apparent that the Pacific have a dangerous rival in the great carrying trade to and from India, China, Japan, and all the rich Isles of the Indian Ocean. The completion of this gigantic undertaking brings Paris, London, Berlin, and all Northern Europe several days nearer Alexandria and the Suez Canal. Traveling from Western Europe one must either go over, under or around the Alps—around either by land or water. Let us suppose Alexandria the temporary destination of goods or persons in Paris. They can go to Monaco in Italy. But here is a break as far as Genoa, which is filled in with a fine carriage road. The goods must be handled, wagoned a long distance and rehandled. One might send them from Marseilles by water, but this is long. Goods from London could go by the Straits of Gibraltar, but again time is lost. Were the railroad from Monaco to Genoa complete, a very sharp angle would be encountered at Marseilles—another loss of time. To transport goods over the Alps in any quantity is the slowest method possible. The Mount Cenis route takes us from any part of Northern Europe under the Alps directly down to Verona; thence to Ancona; and thence to Brindisi, on the east coast of Italy. From Brindisi, Alexandria is four days distant by water—a gain of about six days over the passage by Marseilles. This will put Paris within six days of Suez, London a little over six, and Berlin six. From these facts one can form a slight estimate of the importance of the Mount Cenis in a commercial point of view.

ON last Sunday Mr. Beecher preached another of his characteristic sermons on the text: "Without me ye can do nothing." These words, capable of giving much full consolation, have been so perverted, he said, as to become unattractive. They teach our dependence upon God. That dependence is full of cheer, and was meant to excite strength and gladness, and fill man with gratitude to his maker, but "it has been preached in such a way as to make him weak and even skeptical." Man has been taught that he has no will of his own and must depend entirely on God, hence many being convinced from consciousness and observation that they *have* wills of their own, have rebelled and declared their independence. God, said Mr. Beecher, has been represented as a tyrant, creating men only that he might use them as puppets and finally damn them. In this view God is insympathetic, arbitrary and unjust, for it teaches the right of power to be cruel and despotic; but to teach that we are dependent on Him for all that which makes us free is to take away the stumbling block which has hitherto been set before us. Power is the natural protector of weakness. Robespierre's fall occurred, and his execution, with St. Just and Couthen, took place July 29, 1794, but the important intelligence was not announced in London until August 18.

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Sweet calling cards for New Years in New York were long and narrow, of thick unglazed card board, bearing the name in outline letters.

The *American* says of Baltimore: "At those houses where the ladies welcomed their friends, excessive abstinence was observed. The wine question would refresh without inebriating. No mother of sons will have occasion to complain of the part the ladies of Baltimore yesterday took in the encouragement of their manly ones."

The people of Jefferson county wonder how it is that after expending $40,000 on a new jail, a little wizened-up chap was able to dig his way out with a jack-knife in twenty-four hours.

What Americans call the "funny man" of society the English know as a "grig," and among them the Hon. Montague Corry would be looked upon as the prince of quists and imitators of actors. It maintains that Theodore Hook was essentially a grig, and says: "The modern grig is impelled to jiggle, to sing, or to act, not by an unconquerable bias of talent, but by an egregious vanity which prevents him entirely from being content to remain in the obscure though inoffensive social position which nature has intended it to occupy."

Many carpets in Stewart's stock are worth fifty dollars a yard, but a correspondent relieves the rustic, who are surprised at such a price for floor-covering, by the assurance that there are in New York city one hundred men whose annual incomes are one hundred thousand dollars, who make it a matter of conscience to have nothing left of the enormous sum at the end of the twelvemonth, and who are also utterly opposed to spending it upon any one but themselves. Such are the individuals for whose benefit are imported the carpets.

Peter Arp, a German, living near Dansville, took home a can of "Danforth burning fluid," a new kind of "non-explosive" oil, and took the cork from the spout, when the fumes leaped three feet to a candle on the table, causing an explosion. He was so badly burned, that neighbors hearing his shrieks hastened to his assistance.

The Maryland State government cost $2,475,069 17 last year. The funded debt is $13,317,475 77, of which $6,000,055 74 is not provided for, and must be met by taxation until the sinking fund of 1885 and now styled unproductive shall become remunerative. These stocks, in private companies, amount to $28,221,776 08, of which $7,000,000 is stock and bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that also owes $1,296,024 41 in interest, and is only now beginning to be productive. The State also owns $8,165,666 40 of productive stocks.

Now all the girls need'nt go to San Francisco for a street car ride, because the gallant conductors not only lift the ladies off their cars, but also take straw out of the car and lay it down in the street, so that the girls can get in the car without getting their boots muddy.

"Man milliners" have reached California. There are three shops in San Francisco where the work of ladies' dress-making is carried on, and the work is done solely by male "artists." Not only all the dresses cut, fitted, and made up by men, but the measuring is also done by them. The proprietors and employes are all Germans and Frenchmen, but a sad sorry to say that most of the best customers are American ladies from "the highest circles of society." These shops have the preference with the fair sex, and are the most aristocratic in the city. The proprietors will not tough a dress of cheap material, or one the making-up of which which will cost less than $.

Some time ago Yankton saw all the members of the Dakota Legislature wearing ancient white plug hats. It seems that a village storekeeper got an invoice of the article, and shrewdly presented samples to two or three leading Solons, whose example the others followed to his profit, thinking they had the newest style.

The sixty minutes between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 31st ult. were memorable as the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last decade ending with 1870. Such a coincidence will not occur again in over eighty years.—*Exchange.*

As dates go, we should think it would never occur again.

England did not order sixty batteries of Gatling guns, but only twelve guns; they are not to be made in the United States, but in England.

New England Millerites will be interested that they are to "go up" on the 11th of February.

While gold is worth $17 per ounce, fine blonde hair is worth $25, and it is suggested that a ship-load of Danes would be enough to start a promising colony, say in Colorado, which possesses all the advantages of climate, &c., for the cultivation of hair. The first crop would more than pay expenses, and besides the country would be benefitted by the enterprise.

A correspondent of *Zion's Advocate* expresses the opinion that the innumerable water courses and lakes of Maine indicate that God designed that State for the Baptists!

A Professor Joy says the Bible means "carbonate of soda" when it alludes to nitre.

The Springfield, Mass., Free Conference thinks it overpowered the Bible by resolving that "the old Gospel is a cumulative aggregation of antecedent hyper-religiosities."

A Fort Wayne boot black, 14 years of age, has received contributions from China, Japan, Australia, and every point of interest in South and Central America.

A stock company will re-build of native granite, the Spottswood Hotel, nearly double its former size, and four stories high. Near it the Masons will build a temple.

Very few think what it costs a railroad to exchange courtesies with other companies. Thus, the Milwaukee and St. Paul exchanges cards with three hundred and fifty railroads. The President of one of these corporations would naturally require a small trunk to carry his pasteboard in.

In a certain Wisconsin village there is neither a church nor school edifice, and in lieu of any other place to hold forth, the itinerant Methodist preacher, who visits the place semi-monthly, preaches in a saloon. The accommodating proprietor has a dress circle all round at the close, and the congregation disperse highly satisfied.

Reconstruction of the South is to be completed by reconstructing the Southern Hotel of New York, where the Southerners most do congregate. Hiram Cranston is to run it again.

Central Park, New York city, had 8,421,497 visitors in 1870, an increase of 1,050,470 over 1869. On Christmas day 52,989 visited the park, and on New Year's day 66,269. On the Fourth of July the number of visitors was 65,726.

On the top of a large granite boulder lying apparently on the surface of the ground in Sheffield, Connecticut, is a spherical excavation constantly filled with water, even in the dryest times, yet with no visible inlet. What makes it the more curious is the fact that it never was known to run over, but is always full. If the water is dipped out, it immediately regains its usual fullness.

At the close of "Ladies' day" in New York, many of the visiting females were seen "glorious" on the streets. They were not, of course, ladies in the best sense of the word, but they were women, and the spectacle was therefore painful and disgraceful.

Harper's Bazar will be more careful hereafter than to prepare and print beforehand an account of New Year's reception at the White House, as it has done this year when there was no reception. A similar blunder has been made by the Washington papers, which quite positively named Mrs. ex-Secretary McCulloch as receiving here on New Year's day. Mrs. McCulloch sailed with her husband and family for Europe two months ago, and has written to her friends here of being pleasantly settled in the house of a British M. P. in a fashionable part of London, and of being much pleased with her residence and the circle of acquaintance she has already formed.

It was a bright sunshiny day, some three months ago, when a prisoner, a stout, dark-haired man was taken into the Sixth Precinct station-house, New York. All spectators were cleared out, every avenue whence a whisper might come to the public ear was closed, and the stranger was hurried off to a deep and gloomy cell. Such is the story of twenty-four young women, working in a factory next to the station, and who say that one day, several of them climbed on the dividing wall between the premises, and accosted the prisoner. He returned their salutations pleasantly, and manifested lively spirits under the influence of company and conversation. In answer to their inquiries he stated that his name was George. George what? He refused to tell. He had been imprisoned, he said, on a charge of forgery, but there had been no investigation, no trial, no legal proceedings, and it was extremely doubtful to him, under the circumstances, if he ever would be released. All other inquiries concerning himself he adroitly parried, and answered inquiries with the answer that his life was a mystery, and, except in the most trivial details, must re, main a secret. He encouraged the girls' visits—however, they were stipulated for each—declared the swinging trapeze back in its opposite movement was frightfully suggestive of what might have been, but the next moment the trapeze and its double burden swept forward again, with its now helpless burden, and the hands were raised to catch the woman's heels and release her. This was accomplished rather awkwardly, owing to the delicacy of the men, but the women seemed to think that it would be very improper to grasp the woman by the hips or thighs and release her, easily and speedily.

An amusing feature of the affair was the conduct of the leader of the orchestra. Had there been a fire he could not have been more frightened. As he looked up and saw the slip and heard the jerk he sprang from his perch and whirled around like a top, but he never missed a note. He was frightened and felt it necessary that he should know what was going on—but he kept on fiddling! This created no excitement over the Sanyeahs went back to their stand, started once again and accomplished their task successfully, as they have a hundred times and more done.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The United States Government has to lose nearly $12,000 per annum in paying its diplomatic representatives abroad. On a payment last year of $8,563 for salary, and of $575 for contingent expenses to Secretary Williams, of the mission to China, the loss of exchanges was $1,304. The loss by exchange in paying the consular salaries is about $10,000 more.

A very intelligent Washington correspondent, in writing to us, says: "The biggest lobby ever organized in the United States is now being fixed up to get the subsidied corporations released from their obligation to pay interest semi-annually on the United States bonds issued to aid the construction of the roads. They are bound to swindle the Government if it is a possible thing."

People who are disposed to grumble that news from Paris does not come to hand more freely and quickly, should be reminded that seventy-six years ago it required some twenty days to get the most important news from Paris to London; and twice as many days to get it to Boston. Robespierre's fall occurred, and his execution, with St. Just and Couthen, took place July 29, 1794, but the important intelligence was not announced in London until August 18.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 14, 1871.

THE WAR.

Bread Riots Occurring in Paris.

Collision Between the Mob and Military.

The City Fired on the 5th by Shells.

Its Early Capitulation Predicted.

FRENCH VICTORY AT ROUGEMONT.

ENGLAND.

Belgian Troops Sent to the Frontier.

LONDON, January 11.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says that the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and the staff officers have already arrived in the neighborhood of Longwy.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, a French town near the Belgian border.

Generous Treatment of French Prisoners.

LONDON, January 10.—English travelers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to French prisoners of war in Germany.

The Prussian Victory at Chateau Renault.

LONDON, January 11.—A dispatch from Versailles reports a great Prussian victory at Chateau Renault on Monday. Prince Frederick Charles, advancing on Le Mans, found the enemy strongly intrenched at Chateau Renault. The Prussians were at once formed for the attack, and under cover of a tremendous artillery fire, advanced upon the French position. The latter defended themselves with great intrepidity, and poured in a gallant fire upon their assailants. Without wavering, however, the Germans steadily moved forward, and soon carried the French lines at the point of the baronet. The French commenced a hasty retreat in the direction of Beaum. Prince Frederick Charles immediately advanced his batteries to the abandoned position of the French, and made terrible havock in their ranks. At last accounts he was still following them up with great vigor.

The Bombardment.

On Sunday night, the German batteries to the south of Paris opened an increased and terrific fire on the forts. Many of the shells which have been fired have fallen inside the forts, where they must, from the magnitude of their calibre, have caused fearful havock.

Bombardment Vigorously Kept Up.

LONDON, January 11.—The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the northeast and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire.

Cruiser Encounter.

LONDON, January 11, Morning.—Gen. Faidherbe's cavalry had an encounter with the enemy on the 8th and 9th inst, and met with some success. The Germans represent that the return fire of the Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

FRANCE.

A French Victory at Rougemont.

BORDEAUX, January 10.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the army in the East:

ROUGEMONT, DEPARTMENT OF DAUBES, January 9.—A battle was fought north of this place to-day, resulting in 7 in the evening with victory for our arms. Night prevents us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General commanding Bourbaki is in the center of the battle field, and all pre-assigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Rougemont, which was the key to the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the Republic."

PRUSSIA.

General Chanzy's Army Retreating at All Points.

VERSAILLES, January 10.—The army of General De Chanzy is retreating at all points. The Germans are in pursuit and have already taken one thousand prisoners.

We have good news from the Eastern departments. In an engagement on the 8th with the Garibaldians at Mont Beliard, in the department of the D'Or, our troops were victorious.

General Von Werder arrived yesterday on Villeneuve and took that place by storm. The Twentieth French Corps was engaged and lost two staff officers, fourteen other officers, one hundred men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the position but failed.

Change of Commanders.

BERLIN, January 10.—It is reported that General Mantenffel will be transferred to the command of the army of the Vosges and General Von Goeben will succeed him at the head of the army of the North.

Peronne Capitulates—Bourbaki Defeated.

BERLIN, January 11.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from the royal headquarters:

VERSAILLES, January 10.—Owing to the snow storm and heavy fog, the bombardment is slower today. Peronne has capitulated, with 3,000 prisoners. Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south of Vesoul. He took 800 prisoners.

Effects of the Bombardment—Paris will Fall by Hunger.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The French work at Billancourt is reported to be destroyed. Fort Nogent has recommenced firing. In Fort Issy fourteen guns have been dismantled. Some shells have been thrown into the Paris and Lyons Railway station, and it is rumored that the hospital des Invalides has been hit. None of the forts have yet been reached. Their capture involves an advance in the open field. Paris will fall by hunger and weariness; never by an artillery fire, even such as has been witnessed here.

BELGIUM.

Bonapartist Intrigant Arrested—Another Movement to Restore the Regency—Bread Riots in Paris—The City Fired on the 5th by Prussian Shells—Its Early Capitulation Predicted.

BRUSSELS, January 10.—Pimard, former Minister of the Empire, has been arrested for alleged political intrigues, and sent to Lyons guarded. Dr. C. Ronnian passed Brussels on a visit to Eugenie. He is said to be connected with a new movement for the restoration of the Empire.

Intelligence from Paris confirms the report of bread riots having occurred in the city. A collision between the mob and military has taken place. The Prussian shells on the 5th are said to have fired parts of the city. An early capitulation is predicted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference to Consider the Question of Europe.

LONDON, January 11.—Berlin letters to the London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace, in case of the surrender of Paris, during its sessions. They also state that Granville is the leading spirit of the postponement of the assemblage of the Conference.

The Approaching Conference.

VIENNA, January 10.—Semi-official organs herald to-day that the approaching conference must uphold the validity of treaties and insist that modifications are possible only by general consent. When the amendment to the treaty of Paris is proposed by Russia, it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessions compensating other powers.

FIRES.

Newberry, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., January 11.—A destructive fire occurred here last night. The Episcopal Church, Baer & Eippie's dry goods store store and Naske's book store were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. There was insurance of twenty thousand dollars on the stores. No insurance on the church.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Early this morning a fire occurred in the match factory of John Soeger, No. 428 West Fifty-fourth street. Loss on building $8,000 on stock $12,000; no insurance.

Walton, Kentucky—Three Persons Perish in the Flames.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—The hotel of Ira Percival, and the dry goods store of N. S. Johnson & Co., at Walton, Boone county, Kentucky, were burned last night. A little daughter of Percival, a young girl living in the family, and a colored woman perished in the flames. Percival's wife was seriously burned. The hotel was valued at $8,000; insurance $1,500. Johnson's loss is $7,000; uninsured.

ANOTHER HORROR.

The Ship Uncowa Burned at Sea.

Four Hundred and Twenty-five Coolies Perish in the Flames.

BOSTON, January 10.—A letter dated Batavia, November 16, and received in this city, states that the Italian ship Uncowa, from Macao for Callao, with coolies, was set on fire when near Nepatan Island and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve coolies were picked up by the ship Juan Pore, and the remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames.

An Exciting Scene—Panther Hunting in Kentucky.

A panther hunt took place in Kentucky last week. The appearance of wild animals near the town of Rushville alarmed the people of the place, and Messrs. Morrison, Harrison and others organized a "hunt." They killed, three miles from town, a huge male panther, measuring eight feet four inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, and weighing considerably over two hundred pounds, though apparently poor in flesh. His teeth were white, almost as snow, and his claws strong and sharp. He was comparatively young, and was fully competent to master a half-grown hunter. At last the beast was killed near the residence of Mr. Burgher. The country around is very broken, and the citizens say they have frequently heard this panther during the past few months giving vent to unearthly screams. Last night the sons of Mr. Burgher, hearing the dogs bark upon the side of the ridge, supposing a squirrel had been "treed," and, taking the gun, went up to shoot it. In a few minutes they returned, very much frightened, and declared there was an elephant up the tree, and begged their father and Messrs. Morrison and Harrison, who had happened to be present, to go with them and see it. Having reached the point, they found, not an elephant, but a huge panther, resting quietly in the forks of a tree, some twenty feet from the ground. They did not approach very near him, but, holding a hurried council, Mr. Morrison started immediately to town for men and guns, while Mr. Harrison galloped off to the country for that veteran hunter, Mr. Willis Loving, leaving Burgher, his wife, and the dogs to keep watch over his panthership. During their absence the panther kept quiet, occasionally giving utterance to a kind of low purr, raising himself up, brandishing his tail, and looking down with a contemptuous eye upon the faithful dogs at the root of the tree. In a short time the reinforcements arrived, and assuming positions at various points, four of them fired at once into the left shoulder, reserving the remaining three for an emergency. Lastly, however, the shots were effectual, and with a dull, heavy thud the panther fell to the ground. He had expired without being to knock one of the dogs about fifteen feet with his right arm.

How Texan Women Manage their Husbands.

A correspondent of the Denton (Texas) *Monitor* says: A handsome, dashing woman rode into a village in that region a few days ago, and, alighting from her horse, went rapidly to a drinking saloon, where a number of sovereigns were having a "high time." She singled out the finest looking man in the crowd, and, walking up to him, seized him by the arm and ordered him to put down the glass which he was about to drink. He chaffed at the glass and ran away; the lady followed, and finally ordered him in the family circle. She got him in the fire, determined voice, that the place he was in and the course he was pursuing would not answer for her husband; that he was wasting her property, and that she would no longer consent to be disgraced and impoverished by him. She took his pistol from him, cocked it and presented it at him, and told him he must leave or die. He concluded to leave. She marched him out as a prisoner of war to where his horse was hitched, ordered him to mount, and in a few minutes the two were leaving town, the wife riding in the rear of her captured lord, with his six-shooter in her hand.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1871.

The gradual return of the local money market from closeness and actual stringency to an easier and more settled condition is imparting confidence and fresh activity in business transks. Balances are beginning to accumulate to the credit of many of large capitalists who are seeking sources of investment. Our local bank, insurance, railroad, and several of the miscellaneous stocks of this locality are inviting their attention. During the past year large blocks of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have been purchased by capitalists, and the advance in these bonds during the year has been equal to ten per cent. It is confidently expected that at the close of the present year, they will have reached par. Since the first of January only small lots have been offered. The large holders have no notion whatever of selling, regarding them as a fixed and profitable investment.

—As the masses of the public do not carry the statistics of the State Treasury in their memories, we think, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it well to recall a few figures to their minds from the reports of the State officers for the year closed on the 30th of November last. The year opened with a balance in the Treasury of $1,400,000; this went on increasing until February, when the balance on hand stood at $4,357,361, and it remained at upwards of two millions until some time in May, when it fell off to $1,775,000 at the close of that month, and to $1,475,000 at the end of June. The average balance for the eight months from November, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1870, was one million eight hundred thousand dollars, the annual interest on which, at six per cent., is $108,000. It requires no further demonstration in figures to prove that the use of those heavy balances was valuable to be worth a great deal of money to someoody, and as said balances belong to the State, and to the people who compose the State, whatever money they can be made to earn, by safe, convenient and provident investments, ought to go to the State, yet they do not earn interest for the public, although the State is all the time paying six per cent. interest on an equal amount of borrowed money. The exposures made last year show that private parties had the use of large sums of the State moneys. An act of Assembly that will compel the provident investment of the excessive balances in the State Treasury, and the return of the interest on the tax-payers, would have a two-fold good effect; it would give the tax payers the advantage of the earnings of their own money, and would take away what is well understood to be the prime incentive to the disgraceful scrambles over the election of that officer which have occurred annually for several years past.

—The present easier feeling in the New York money market and prospective further reinxation in the rate on call during the spring and summer months have led to a steady demand for government bonds as a temporary investment during an interval which will probably very probably range as low as two to three per cent. for the transient use of capital. These influences as well as the stronger tone of the gold market imparted to the government list an upward tendency, which seems well maintained.

—Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	113¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109	109	108¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109	109	108¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108¾	108¾	108¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv. Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	93¾	¾
Del. Scrip	93¾	93¾	...
Erie	21¾	21¾	...
Reading	93¾	93¾	...
Harlem	132	132	...
Illinois Central	138¾	138¾	...
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	105	¼
Chicago & Northwestern	71¾	72¾	¾
Do. preferred	84¼	84¼	...
Rock Island	105¾	106	¼
St. Paul	58¾	59	¼
Do. preferred	72¾	73¾	¾
Toledo & Wabash	49	49¾	¾
Wabash	73	73	...
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	...
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	30¾	¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	¾
Adams Express	65¾	66¾	1
Gold	111¼	110¾	¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	...
Catawissa preferred	37	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½	...
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44	...
Lewisburg and Tunkhannock Railroad	32¼	...
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	...
Reading	49¾	...

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Sales were made in a small way at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market contains a fair supply; prices are a shade lower. We are reported sales of plain shoulders at 10¾c; sugar cured do 11½@12c; rib sides 12½c; clear do 13½@; breakfast bacon 16@; hams, plain, 16½c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ⅌ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¾@12½c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 13½@12½c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ⅌ gallon $1 10.

CRANBERRIES.—We note sales of Sackett's Bells berries at $18 00; other descriptions sold at $10 12@$16 00 per bushel.

CHEESE.—The market was not an active one; the supply was pretty close with the demand; the present rates are: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 13½@13½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16 @16½c; Sweitzer 19c ⅌ lb.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracit at $9@9 50 ⅌ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ⅌ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 19c; stearine, 25@26c ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; cherub, 8c; Ivorine, No. 1, 6c.

HONEY—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds with sales at 38@35c ⅌ lb.

DRIED HOGS—The supply was fully up with the demand. The receipts since our last were 24 head; the rates were 7, 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@24c ⅌ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25, and Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

RICE—Sales of choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c.; good, 7½c. per lb.

SUGAR—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4¾c ⅌ lb.

SALT—The market is well supplied, and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ⅌ bbl —usual advance for store rates.

SEEDS.—The demand for small lots of clover seed has improved; we can report sales at $6 75@7 00 ⅌ bushel. Timothy seed is held at $5@5 50 ⅌ bushel. Flaxseed $2 12@2 15 ⅌ bushel.

GRAIN.—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand for the various descriptions of receipts since our last were: Oats, 936 sacks; wheat, 635 sacks; corn 1,517 sacks. We are noted sales at the following: Wheat, white Indiana, $1 20; red do $1 15@$1 20; white, scarce; would bring $1 25@1 40. Oats—firm and commands 46c@47c ⅌ bushel; store rates 50@52c ⅌ bushel. Corn in fair demand, with sales of mixed to prime yellow at 66c@68c; small lots at 70@72c. Rye is quiet, but unchanged, with sales at 80@85c. Barley—The bottom has evidently been reached; the next movement will be upward; we continue to quote spring, good to prime 80@85c; fall 90@95c ⅌ bush.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ⅌ lb.

SAPOLIO—Regular sales at $16 50 ⅌ half gross.

TURPENTINE—Regular sales at 46@50c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market was firm; this, however, has been the situation for some days. The receipts since our last were 1,222 barrels. We can report sales at the following: White wheat, fancy brands, $6 50@$6 80 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 00 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 00; Pan Handle, (southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 55; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 40.

CIDER.—There was a stronger demand for good cider, though prices are still weak, with sales at $6, 7 and 8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $9 75 per 6 ⅌ box. Philadelphia $9.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ⅌ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic ⅌ 2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

CANNED ONIONS.—Prices ruled steady with standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 21@22c ⅌ gallon for pickling.

DRIED FRUITS.—The receipts have increased, and the demand has fallen off. The low price of foreign fruits is hard to meet. We note a dull market for Peaches—quarters, 8½@9c; mixed, 10@10½c; halves, 11@12c. Apples, 6@7c; sliced, 8½@9c ⅌ lb.

DRIED—Green sliced apples 10@10½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@ 16; do calf loaves, 20c; tallow, flint nominal at 2@2½.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand for Zante prunes 14½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $3 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We are noted sales from wagon at $10, 12@18 00 ⅌ ton.

PEANUTS—The m rket cont ins a fair supply, with good demand, prices ranging from 6 to 8c for new Tennessee.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are in limited supply, with sales at 31½@32c ⅌ dozen; picked 34@37c ⅌ dozen.

GROCERIES—We can report a continued good demand for groceries. The demand for sugars has increased. Coffee is also much fancied. The following rates were as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 12¾c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14½c; extra C 14½c; C 14c, and yellow C 13½c.

Syrups and Molasses—Syrup, white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; honey grade 48 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¾c; prime 18¾c; good 16¾@17c; fair 15¾@16c; ordinary 14½@15c. Sheep were *Teas*—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 70c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 25c. Cassia 20c.

RAGS—Market quiet, and we are noted regular sales at 4¼@4½c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED.—Dull with a large stock in the market. We are reported sales of middlings, in car load lots, at $1 40@1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs, according to quantities.

LARD OIL—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1, $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 10 ⅌ gallon.

POULTRY—Market dull. We quote dressed chickens 10@12c; ducks 13@14c; in a regular way at 12@13c; turkeys 15@16c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—The stock is very light and prices have an upward tendency; peachblows at $2@2 50 ⅌ bush; Carters, $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bush.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3c@3½c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—The market contains a good supply. We are noted sales at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9½c per ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one, dealers were not very anxious to invest. The sales made show a slight decline from the previous day's figures. As a general thing buyers were offering figures that were not accepted. The feeling is pretty evident, business will be carried on entirely on a different basis from last year. There was ample room for improvement.

The following are the current rates, viz: Spot or January, 10½c; January to April, 10½c; February to July, 10¾@10½c; seller's option, January to July, 11c; B. O., January to July, 12c.

REFINED

2,000 bbls, seller's option, January.....10½c

REFINED

The market was not an active one, the demand for all deliveries being restricted. We quote as follows: January, 24½c; February, 24¾c; March, 24c; April, 24½c; May, 24½c; B. O., January to July, 26½c.

[By Western Union Line.]

The Titusville *Herald* says: The market was moderately active to-day, but there was but little change in prices, and holders of oil were generally holding for better prices than those offered. Upon the Oil creek $3 80@3 85 was bid, with sellers holding at from $3 90@4 00. Upon the upper creek $3 45 was bid and $3 55 was asked. The market closed quiet but firm. We quote the following

SALES.

2,750 bbls upper creek	$3 50
2,000 bbls upper creek	3 50
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 90
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 90
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 80
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 85

NEW YORK, January 11—Closing market of the 10th.—Market closed strong, with a moderate demand—petty at 23¾@24c; with sales. Refined 24½c; sales 1,500 bbls for January, February and March, a resale at 24½c. Philadelphia quotes 24c, and quiet; January 23¾@23½c; February 23¼@23½c.

OIL CITY, January 11.—Market is quiet under the production report for December at 51,000 bbls. Railroad for regardless, and $4 05@4 10 at Oil City; heavy oil 10@16c more.

SHARPSBURG, January 11.—Market quiet and easier at $3 40; on road $3 20@3 30 at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, January 11.—Market firm, quiet and unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, January 12.—Market quiet but firm. We quote upper creek at $3 50 and lower at $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 11.—Market firm and no quotations; there has been a slight advance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Market steady for spot and January, and firm for futures. The report of a decrease in production from sellers limits offers. We quote sales 8 toW, 23¾c; S W, 23@23½c; futures—February, 23¾c; March, 24c; April, 24½c; May, 24¾@ 25c; closing, 24½c. Sales 5,000 bbls. Crude, 12c.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—The *Courier* reports the market firm with a slight advance. Upper creek, 1,000 bbls sold at $3 50; 1,200 do at $3 55. Lower road—1,250 barrels sold at $3 95; 1,000 do at $3 87½; 1,500 gravity oil at $5 90. Oil City—1,000 bbls sold at $4 10. The market closed firmer.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Crude 11¼@11¾c. Refined—January 23@23¼c; February 23¼c; March 24c; April 24¼@24¾c; May at 24¾c.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 11.—Market very firm at $3 10@3 15.

NEW YORK, January 11—8 P. M.—The market for bulk crude firm and unchanged at 13½c; sunfill sale; crude in barrels 17½c—no sales. Refined firm at 24¼ to 24½c; some dealers refusing to operate at less than 25c; resale contract of 500 bbls January 24¼c; nothing further reported.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $3 75@3 80 bid; holding at higher prices; there was a small sale this morning at $3 75.

TIMOTHY, January 11.—Market firm, with a good inquiry at $3 75@3 80 for gravity.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—Market firm at $3 50@ 3 75.

ROUSEVILLE, January 11.—Market quiet but firm; offering $3 75@3 80 for regardless. No inquiry, and no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 5 P. M.—January 23@ 23½c; February, 23½c; March 24c; April 24½c; May 24¾c. Crude 11¼@11¾c.

OIL CITY, January 12.—Lower road, spot $3 50; regardless of grade $3 90; Oil City, spot, $4 05.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market ruled steady with a good trade demand for most of the leading articles. As relates to prices we have but few changes to notice, and those will be found under the appropriate heads. The weather has been changeable. On Monday and Tuesday it was decidedly favorable for a general break-up in our rivers, as the first rise would be very beneficial to Pittsburgh about this time, as there is upwards of eleven millions of bushels coal waiting water to move off to the lower ports, this article being very much wanted in the West and South. Besides, there is a large amount of Pittsburgh manufacturers waiting shipment by water. We hope before many days to be able to announce a decided rise in water all the way to Cincinnati. Produce—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. Prices, however, have undergone no particular change. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	33,53	4,881	8,374
Apples, bbls	644	655	1,299
Cheese, boxes	310	853	1,163
Corn meal, bbls	1,674	1,125	1,799
Wheat, sacks	956	3,306	4,262
Barley, sacks	1,772	4,756	6,653
Rye, sacks	283	514	797
Oats, sacks	2,481	4,765	7,246
Butter, packages	253	338	591
Bacon, tierces	139	150	289
Bulk meats, pounds	22,500	29,912	52,412
Dressed hogs, head	420	467	887

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—Since receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of No. 3 spring at $5 50@5 75; common 4$ @ 5 cent. $4@5 cent.; potash 7@7¼c.; pearls 9@9¼c.

BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—The market opens firm one with a good demand, the tendency in prices being upwards. The receipts since our last were 112 bbls. Sales were reported at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—Sales in a jobbing way, fair to medium $3@3 25. Choice lots held at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

HAM LARD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ⅌ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 36@38c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Under more liberal receipts the market can hardly be termed as firm, still we have no changes to note in prices. Since our last issue 58 packages were received, and we can report sales of prime at 29@30c, very choice at 31@32c. Common is dull, as most consumers prefer good lard to inferior butter.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1¼-lb. cans, $1 75 per doz; ½-lb cans, $1 25; 1-lb cans, $2 ⅌ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices have undergone no change.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. Young	18	19,150	@ 5 50
Hedges & G	1	1,150	$1 off @ 26
E. B. Speyglit	10		@ 5 00
E. Young	19	22,165	@ 5 50
J. Armstrong	4	4,700	@ 5 50
J. Roth	15	15,150	@ 5 00
J. Roth	2	1,900	@ 4 75
J. Roth	30	30,350	@ 5 50
Dr. Lazar	38	35,250	@ 5 75
Jas. Pearce	20	18,100	@ 5 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES

Homes to De Loane	1	1,000	@ 30
Slage to De Loane	12	19,870	@ 37
Crawford to Martin	6	9,010	pt
Clark to M'Ardle	18	11,720	@ 37
Clark to M'Ardle	1 bull.	1,200	@ 50
Keller to Hays	4	4,630	@ 25
Keller to Hays	13	13,000	@ 25
Schanley to M'Ardle	16	17,200	@ 37
Panna to Roser	1 heifer.	800	pt
Wallack to Hilligass	2	2,170	pt
Hanna to Hines	2 bulls.	3,000	@ 30
Snodgrass to M. Ardle	4	4,970	@ 50
Snodgrass to M'Ardle	12	12,120	@ 50
Hanna to Kelly	9	9,870	@ 50
Tinsley to K & Aull	11	12,480	@ 60
Tinsley to K & Aull	18	20,000	@ 60
Hanna to Kelly	9	9,250	@ 50
Hanna to Kelly	20	21,300	@ 50
Hanna to Kelly	20	22,020	@ 60
Schanberg to Scott	24	24,560	@ 60
J Needy to Graham	16	23,150	@ 60
Beckitel to DeLoane	15	14,440	@ 37
Beckitel to DeLoane	3	3,100	pt.

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Myers & Co.	55	14,450	@6 75
E. H. Myers & Co.	22	11,950	@ 6 00
Aull & Myers	2	575	@ 5 00
E. H. Davis	18	11,900	@ 6 00
E. H. Davis	33	27,950	@ 6 75
E. H. Myers	96	25,090	@ 6 50
Imhoff & Co	30	8,000	@ 6 00
Imhoff & Co	50	12,550	@ 6 00
Imhoff & Co	20	5,330	@ 6 00
Newport	65	13,760	@ 6 00
Newport	25	6,500	@ 6 00
Newport	102	22,160	@ 6 25
Newport	39	8,650	@ 6 00
Newport	39	7,300	@ 6 00
Hedges	33	5,370	@ 5 00
Hedges	2	460	@ 5 00
Hedges	102	20,350	@ 6 00
Smith	107	27,830	@ 6 75
Smith	4	1,060	@ 6 75
Gordon	3	1,078	@ 6 75
Gordon	4	1,060	@ 6 75
Imhoff & Co	49	12,380	@ 6 50
Imhoff & Co	156	41,730	@ 6 50
Imhoff & Co	20	5,260	@ 6 50
Imhoff & Co	78	20,540	@ 6 50
Aull & Myers	3	1,000	@ 5 50
Aull & Myers	2	700	@ 5 50
Aull & Myers	36	13,300	@ 6 00
Aull & Myers	58	11,370	@ 6 00
Newport	68	17,470	@ 6 50
Newport	114	17,920	@ 6 50
Rothschild	78	15,620	@ 6 00
Voetter & B	72	21,570	@ 6 75
J. C. Reynolder	72	25,370	@ 6 50
Erisman & P	2	510	@ 6 25
Erisman & P	10	2,650	@ 6 50
Erisman & P	10	1,850	@ 6 25

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Voetter & B	79	22,060	@ 6 75
S. H. Batty	17	3,850	@ 6 00
S. H. Batty	12	2,800	@ 6 00
H. G. Imhoff	86	25,780	@ 6 75
Voetter & B	2	600	@ 6 75
E. H. Myers	76	22,250	@ 6 75
E. H. Myers	76	24,250	@ 6 75
Delone & Co	50	14,970	@ 6 75
W. Hedges	31	6,810	@ 6 00
W. Hedges	104	24,450	@ 6 75

Hogs.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. G. Imhoff & Co	94	21,450	@6 75
H. G. Imhoff & Co	10	2,750	@ 6 65
H. G. Imhoff & Co	48	12,180	@ 6 65
H. G. Imhoff & Co	48	10,760	@ 6 00
H. G. Imhoff & Co	94	21,400	@ 6 75
Hilligas & Bro	30	8,980	@ 6 00
Hilligas & Bro	30	9,380	@ 6 00
Hilligas & Bro	30	9,860	@ 6 00
Hilligas & Bro	46	11,670	@ 6 75
Hilligas & Bro	46	10,470	@ 6 00
Wm. Newport	35	9,990	@ 6 25
Wm. Newport	4	1,000	@ 6 00
Wm. Newport	49	6,660	@ 6 25
J. M. Kyle	53	13,610	@ 6 50
U. M. Kyle	44	9,760	@ 6 00
Voetter & B	44	10,660	@ 6 00
Voetter & B	44	10,610	@ 6 00
Voetter & B	44	13,700	@ 6 75
Voetter & B	52	12,400	@ 6 00
Voetter & B	71	11,730	@ 6 00
Voetter & B	71	12,290	@ 6 00
Greenwald & Kahn	47

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year $2 00
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It is, we believe, a common impression throughout the State that Governor GRABY has exercised the pardoning power with great care and judgment. The charge of its abuse at one time laid in against him was completely refuted by the statement appended to his Message of last year, and, if any additional refutation were needed, it is found in the Pardon Report attached to the Message of the present year. Of twelve hundred and forty applications for the exercise of Executive clemency, only sixty-two, or five per cent., were granted. In comparison with the number of pardons issued by former Governors, and in view of the increase of population, this bare statement must be admitted to make a fair show in favor of Governor GRABY'S firmness. Probably few people have any adequate notion of the trial it is to a chief magistrate of even ordinary sensibility to so regulate the exercise of his prerogative of mercy as not to err on the side of lenity. A Roman emperor called on to sign a death-warrant, once wished that he had never learned to write. But death needs not be involved to make it exceedingly painful to a chief magistrate to continue a punishment which it is in his power to arrest. Unaffected by the circumstances and local causes which may render it easy for the jury, the judge and the spectators of the trial to acquiesce in the long confinement of a criminal, the Governor sustained only by convictions of duty to the community and the State, has to resist the entreaties, and, it may be, the tears of the relatives and friends of the person whom he is requested to pardon. Even a humane Governor may, however, find it easier to hold out against entreaties urged with tears than to deliberately refuse to yield to the reasons for mercy elaborately stated and earnestly urged by respectable citizens neither relatives nor friends of the condemned. This is the kind of assault which we fancy the Governor has most difficulty in resisting. The petitioners are men of unblemished character, some of them filling high positions of trust and honor. They are men of property, interested in the prosperity and general welfare of society and the State, some of them having families to multiply and extend still farther their interest in public order. One can readily understand how hard it is to reject a petition enforced by such names. From the Pardon Report appended to the message we learn that in every instance in which Governor GRABY has exercised his pardoning power, the act has been in accordance with the representations and desire of persons entitled to the Executive respect and confidence. It should seem then that no blame in any of the sixty-two cases detailed attaches to the Governor. The condemnation justly provoked by some of the cases must be distributed among the petitioners who asked for the release of the criminals. No Governor could have reasonably been expected to reject their prayer. It is, however, likely enough, in view of the happy facility with which signatures to such petitions are now procured, that among the eleven hundred and seventy-eight rejected applications, there were not a few pardons asked for by people nearly as respectable as those who got what they asked for. Concerning the effects upon the public morals and social order, certain to flow from such frequent and zealous interposition against the course of justice it is impossible not to feel considerable anxiety. Viewed as merely the offspring of a false humanity, which, in the presence of individual suffering forgets the evil and the good of society, these frequent petitions indicate a dangerous condition of the social health; while viewed as the offspring of political aspirations and activity, as instruments of the demagogue, they may well cause alarm, as they foreshadow the time when the conviction or indictment of the criminal may be as impossible as the punishment.

A RECENT cable dispatch says that "England is determined to arm," and, in immediate connection with this announcement, reports that Lord NAPIER succeeds the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-chief of the army. The General who led the Abyssinian expedition and takes his title from Magdala, is known as a man of energy and of martial spirit and aptitudes. Evidently England is growing weary of the reproaches and sensitive to the contempt poured upon her for her devotion to the cause of peace. An influential party at home have never ceased since the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, to fling their jibes at the Government in power as preferring selfish ease to honor, and as exhibiting an unmanly reluctance to assert for the country the position assigned it by its history under the leadership of better men. These assailants of the Government have said that the foreign policy pursued verifies BURKE'S description of the English as a people whose Bible is their ledger, whose exchanges are their churches and whose God is money. These domestic reproaches have been powerfully reinforced from abroad. It may be that words of disdain hurled at them by the French, whether in fierce denunciation or in stinging epigram, would not have produced much impression; old enmity and present humiliation made them weak. But German scorn has gone deeper and will not soon be forgotten. Much sympathy has probably never existed between the English and the German aristocracy. The sublime arrogance of the latter founded upon mere blood *without* respect to personal qualities, is something which a British nobleman of the better sort does not readily understand, they say. He is not brought up like a German nobleman to regard war as the only serious occupation worthy of his attention. But for various reasons the great middle class of Germany thoroughly agree with their nobles in scorning the extremely humble pacific course which the English have lately pursued. And the German government has acted towards England, "as if," (in the words of the London *Times*), "almost any provocation might be offered with impunity." Affronts have been already offered, and among the English there is apparently a nervous apprehension that there are more intended, or at least that the Germans are not careful to avoid giving offense. Then, the conduct of Russia has inflicted a deep and rankling wound upon British self-esteem. Regarding that insult alone the feeling is such that likely nothing but war will be sufficient to restore the ancient hereditary self-esteem. Last of all, the jeers and jibes of the New York newspapers touching English devotion to peace at any price and susceptibility of being bullied into concessions, are remembered with increasing sensitiveness. Even General BUTLER'S speech, held in contempt on this side of the water, is interpretated over there as indicating a temper in the American people which it may be necessary for England under heavy penalties to resist. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the English people are fast approaching the state of mind in which war will be welcomed as an escape from fancied degradation. England once at war does not usually soon leave off.

FREE ITALY AND AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Besides the terrors and horrors of the greater excommunication, the popular sentiment of the Catholic world is brought systematically to bear upon the Italians in condemnation of the occupation of Rome. Everywhere great meetings have been held for the sanction of denunciatory resolutions prepared by ecclesiastics beforehand. Violent speeches are made by prominent Catholic laymen, of the same tenor as the resolutions. Newspapers directly Popish, or indirectly conducted in the Popish interest, incessantly employ every imaginable argument and appeal to inflame the Popish mind against those Italian statesmen and patriots who have at length succeeded in overthrowing the most degradingly oppressive government that has ever existed among men, and in consummating the great work of Italian unity. The work thus achieved after so many centuries of longing and so many years of valiant struggle, is a consummation regarding which there can be no difference of opinion among intelligent humane people, unbiassed by religious or superstitious feelings. It is a grand triumph of right over wrong, of good over evil. The Italian nation so long divided, distracted, degraded, the prey of foreign despots, are now united and free, and, if let alone, will surely become an enlightened, prosperous, powerful and happy people. At least under the new economy there is a strong probability of these results being reached. The change is the outcome of a mighty popular movement, and all the best Romans rejoice in the deliverance of their city from sacerdotal government and in its annexation to free and united Italy. One might have hoped, or even expected that American Catholics, in the enjoyment of liberal institutions, would have hailed the change with secret, if not open joy, and would have been ready to join in protest against any foreign interference with so manifest a demonstration of the popular will. No, comparatively few of them, if we judge by their word, can see any good in the event; in their estimation it is evil only, "a triumph of hell, the inauguration of the reign of the Devil in Italy." They call for intervention from without, and to secure intervention is the burden of their prayers and the great object of their exertions in connection with the Catholics of other countries. To counteract this influence so far as possible is the evident duty as it must be the pleasure of all Protestants who have any respect for human rights, or any desire to promote human liberty. Let them once be assured that there is danger of intervention, there will doubtless be measures taken in all Protestant countries to enter a loud stern protest against it. Such measures have been already taken in parts of Great Britain. It is a significant fact that with a meeting called in New York a few days ago for the same purpose, the active politicians unanimously refused to have anything to do. They were afraid of injuring their political prospects by offending the members of the Catholic church, the established church of that State. The politicians of other States, still independent of the church, may be expected to prove less timorous when the time for protest shall have come.

THE attention of many readers was, of course, arrested by the statement in the Presentment of the Grand Jury, contained in the COMMERCIAL of Friday, concerning the effects of ardent spirits. "Out of the whole number of cases before us," the jury say "fully seven-eighths have been directly traceable to the use of liquor." Strong allegations are easily made, and over-statement is well known to be a favorite rhetorical or logical artifice with the enthusiastic champions of "a cause." With the use of the device the advocates of temperance are very commonly charged, and the proper effect of their statements is certainly often weakened or destroyed by the suspicion at least of exaggeration. But no such suspicion can attach to the quiet presentment of the Grand Jury. After careful and prolonged investigation under oath, they declare that fully seven-eighths of all the cases of crime and disorder laid before them have been directly traceable to the use of liquor. People who have been most attentive to the allegations of persons interested in the so-called temperance movement, will probably be unable to recall any statement stronger than this made by the most violent of them. It is a fact resting on sufficient and satisfactory testimony. is, besides, in entire accordance with results established in other places in the United States. We now refer to the subject, not for the purpose of improving it, as preachers used to say, or of making the fact the foundation for a homily on temperance, but for the purpose of directing attention to an explanation often suggested, but never considered as carefully as it deserves to be. Why are the effects of intemperance more terrible in this country than in almost any other? Why is intemperance, that is moderation in the use of intoxicating drinks, more difficult here than elsewhere, so that moderate or occasional indulgence so frequently leads on the American to excess? The facts will hardly be questioned, and is it not also true that the American when intoxicated is more liable than others to fall into crime? The cause will probably be found in the American climate. Intelligent foreigners, Germans and Irish, often discover soon after their arrival in the country, that the strong drink to which they have been used all their lives, produces effects upon them never felt before they crossed the sea, and revisiting their native land, they have felt themselves again able to indulge in the accustomed stimulus with the old impunity. The subject is well worthy of thorough investigation. To discoveries to be yet made in this direction it may be that the country will be indebted for deliverance from one of the most fearful sources of individual and social desolation and degradation. If it should be satisfactorily made out that, in connection with the American climate intoxicating drinks inevitably act as poisons, producing effects comparatively unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, some of the arguments now employed against legislation on the subject, would cease to carry any weight, and the people in their wisdom would probably combine for the removal of the evil.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature signalized the few days it was in session last week by making the Senators and Members and the clerks of the bodies composed thereof, presents of books, costing in the aggregate about $15,000. It is an indirect way of taking just so much money out of the State Treasury, for the Purdon and other Digests and the Manuals given to the Senators and Members are quite generally sold and the money put in the pockets of the gentlemen who are too honorable to vote the money directly from the Treasury into their pockets. The mean sort of pillaging is preferred. Even if this were *not the fact* and the books *kept*, the case would not be a particle less objectionable. It would be just as honest and proper to vote each Senator and Member a new suit of clothes, or pay the liquor bills of those who drink, or defray any other private expense. It will be observed that the Democratic Senate, led off in this piece of peculation, a speedy commentary on the fine words of Mr. WALLACE about honesty, economy, and all that. This is a bad beginning for the session, especially taken in connection with Senator HARRY WHITE'S movement to revive the *Record* swindle, for the benefit of BERGNER, who, let it be understood, is the principal speculator in the book transaction. Doubtless some members voted for the book peculation not knowing what it was, and are now heartily ashamed of it. Probably it is too late now to prevent the mischief in this particular case; but there can be watchfulness in the future, and we particularly recommend it in regard to the old *Record* in the new guise whihh BERGNER is getting up for it through a legislative committee.

DURING the year 1870 there were one hundred and twelve cases of suicide in the city of New York. Three of them were of unknown nationality, three were French, four Scotch, nine English, fifteen Irish, twenty-three native Americans, and fifty-five were Germans. The German tendency to brood over and speculate concerning the mysteries of life and death, their liability to extreme home-sickness, and the hard struggle through which so many of them have to make their way for some years after coming to this country, are some of the reasons which may account for the disproportionably large number of Germans who destroy themselves. One of the greatest of their difficulties, ignorance of the language of the country, is generally not felt by immigrants from the British Islands. A German paper explains the fact as we have suggested.

THE Virginia Republican State Committee have by an almost unanimous vote declared in favor of universal amnesty. Commenting on this action, the editor of the Petersburg *Ledger*, himself a member of the committee, declares that in his judgment "No man in Congress or out of it, can be regarded as representing the party who speaks, acts, writes or votes otherwise." To which this is added:

"Unless the Republican party, seeing the situation, shall appreciate it at once, we believe that irretrievable injury will be done in the coming Presidential contest. If we could be heard, we would, as a Republican, and speaking for the welfare of the Republican party and its future interests in the South, leaving out of question the manifest justice of such a policy, say to Congress, give the people of the South Universal Amnesty."

When Southern Republicans, and Radicals at that, take this ground where should the party in the North stand?

THE most extraordinary foreign item of the day is, that DR. LIVINGSTON, the great explorer, has reappeared, safe and sound, we infer; at any rate he has reappeared at Mozambique, where he awaits an English vessel. The last that had been heard of him was that he had been burned alive as a wizzard.

WE confidently believe that a majority of the Republicans in the Legislature mean not to be drawn into any extravagance, and will not, if they know it, sanction BERGNER'S *Record* or other unnecessary job. This was for years previous to the last one of the worst of the many bad leaks in the Treasury; but there will be found those who will declare that it is a necessary and wise expenditure. There never was yet a job that did not have advocates. If members will take the pains they will perceive that the chief anxiety for the resurrection of BERGNER'S *Record* is on the part of those who are to do the work; and it is probable that a little scrutiny will develop an agreement among certain publishers in Harrisburg for a good thing for themselves all around. In some States five thousand dollars secures in one or more papers a report, taken in connection with the regular journal by the State Printer, of each day's proceedings; and we should think that this might answer in Harrisburg. Gentlemen who make frequent and long speeches should not expect the State to pay for reporting and printing them. The *Congressional Globe* extravagance at Washington has disgusted pretty much everybody, and is now regarded only as something to reform altogether. The *Record* project is simply a repetition of this, only on a somewhat smaller scale, yet in proportion quite as extravagant. Let the Legislature determine to confine the expense to five or six thousand dollars, and they will obtain all they need or the public require, and something a great deal better than BERGNER ever printed for six times this amount.

A KINDLIER feeling than has for some time existed, we judge, is growing up in Washington between Republicans—including the President, Senators and Representatives. We suspect that there has been too much standing aloof—too great a distance maintained between the two ends of the Avenue—a mistake which we think we can see a disposition to correct. One of the most favorable indications is toleration towards those who as Republicans have chosen to act as some other Republicans have regarded "irregular." To these "signs of the times" is to be added, that the President has signified a desire to confer with gentlemen who are not supposed to have of late basked in Executive favor,—among others, Pennsylvanians of experience and wisdom. There is just enough of adversity in the present "situation" to incline men to thoughtfulness and wisdom in counsel and action.

IT is not understood that any member of the Allegheny delegation is able to give even a plausible reason for voting for OYENS, the murderer of young RIDDLE, for Sergeant-at-Arms. Equally incapable would they be to give a single reason why they should not move his expulsion. Not one of them will deny that they are sadly compromised in the transaction. The question is, will they make an effort to relieve themselves from the unpleasant situation? This is simply a duty they owe to themselves and the State. It is a scandal and disgrace that this OYENS should receive such recognition and honor. It is a most sad commentary on the degeneracy of the times that a Legislature should thus patronize him. If the cheeks of the delegation do not burn with shame, thousands of their constituents hang their heads in mortification in view of their complicity in the transaction.

IT is hardly probable that General GRANT will recommend to Congress the appointment of a committee to inquire what is the matter with certain Southern States and recommend what to do about it; but we are not so certain that it would not be a good plan to pursue. Doubtless there are two sides to this, as other questions, and a select number of fair men who would look at both and write their conclusions, might perform a great service to the whole country—Congress and the President included. We see that the Florida State canvassers have finally declared the result of the election held there two or three months ago. A review of all that matter would possibly be entertaining on many accounts. Enough we have a poor opinion of roving Committees in general, one that would search out and expose the exact truth touching Southern affairs and the cause might justify the experiment.

THE Railroad Commissioner's Report of the State of Massachusetts, embodies the draft of a law to establish *pro rata* tariffs of freight and passengers as a remedy for the discriminations practiced at present. Unquestionably railroad competition, in the opinion of the Commission, is the cause of the evil which they propose to remedy by this legislation. The complaint is not confined to Massachusetts—it is universal, and sooner or later other States will seek remedial legislation. Governor PALMER in his message has brought the subject before the Legislature of Illinois, and recommended legislation that will "protect the public from exactions and unjust discriminations." Here we may look for a severe contest over the *pro rata* principle which other States will regard with special interest.

THE total number of taxables in Allegheny county, as we learn from Controller LAMBERT, is 63,673. Of these, 57,244 are resident in the county, and 6,424 are non-resident. These figures are made up from the returns of the Assessors for the year 1870, and are, consequently, accurate. In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday we published a list of taxables in the several counties of the State, said to have been made up from "official sources," but there is evidently a mistake as regards Allegheny county. In that list the number of taxables is given as 52,266, or 4,978 less than the actual figure—on the presumption that resident taxables only are included. As the reapportionment is to be based on this enumeration, it is important that the figures should be accurate.

INDICATIONS thus far seem to promise the young King of Spain a quieter entrance upon his reign than many have expected. The death of PRIM may have proved to him a blessing in disguise. Whether as the consequence of the violent shock produced by the sudden catastrophe, or in horror of the crime and in the resolution to derive no advantage from its perpetration, the Republicans appear by their silence to accept the king set over them. This they may do the more willingly in the assurance that his counsels and conduct will be uninfluenced by the great leader who has resisted them so long. We may not, however, put much trust in the silence of Spanish Republicans, as intrigues may be still in progress, and they may be only waiting for a more convenient season.

WE hear it said in behalf of the Allegheny delegation, in regard to *Ovens*, that they were deceived as to the identity of the man, by a trick or something else, whereby he was brought before the Caucus as an upright citizen of Philadelphia by the name of *Ovens*. His identity was not discovered till the next day. Having been nominated in Caucus, although known to be an impropor person, after considerable indignation, Caucus was submitted to. This is a happy illustration of the nature of the slavery to which all must submit who acknowledge King Caucus, as well as of the means which are held to be legitimate to effect an infamous purpose. Right-minded men will be able to make their own comments.

How it was possible for the Allegheny delegation to concur in the selection, as Sergeant-at-Arms, of OVENS, who killed young RIDDLE in Philadelphia, they will themselves probably be able to satisfy all who make personal inquiry, while they are at home. King Caucus has before now made men do things of which ever after they were thoroughly ashamed—but nothing worse than this. RIDDLE was known and loved here. His "taking off" by OVENS was in cold blood, without provocation. But he was, and is still, valuable to man "inside politics," and got clear, and now turns up, with the concurrence of the Allegheny delegation, as the Caucus-made Sergeant-at-Arms in the State Capitol.

A RECENT letter in the Missouri *Republican*, Democratic, favoring the election of Frank Blair as United States Senator, shows what a remarkable revolution has been effected in that State. "From association with many Confederate soldiers," says the writer, "I am confident that a large majority of them prefer General Blair." Loyalty must be at a discount in a State where the preferences of Confederate soldiers determine the election of a United States Senator.—*Philadelphia Press.*

And yet VANCE, just elected to the Senate from North Carolina, is to be preferred to BLAIR any day. He is not so bad a man, and we might expect better things from him than from BLAIR. Nevertheless, it is proposed to exclude VANCE, while BLAIR, if elected, will be admitted without an objection.

IT has been announced that after the reassembling of Congress the President would send in a special message on the condition of affairs in the Southern States. It is ascertained that the President merely proposes to reply to the resolution of Senator MORTON, calling for information relative to the condition of affairs in North Carolina and some of the other Southern States where there has been trouble. It is said that the President has documentary evidence of the fact that in many of these States the condition of affairs is worse now than at any time during the war; that the lives of Union men are unsafe, and that a regular organization exists with the avowed object of making the South untenable for any but secessionists. This and much more will be shown by the President's reply to Morton's resolution. It is probable that the matter will be referred to a special committee of the Senate for investigation.

It is not improbable, that though colored and exaggerated, the above is not opposite to the truth. The question is, what has caused this state of things? If it is found that it is the outcome of carpet-bagism, then a clue to the remedy will have been obtained. We are impressed that in some parts of the South this is the fact; that apart from considerations relating to what is due to the only correct theory of our Government, policy requires that there should be a change in this particular. By the way, in some parts of Kentucky, according to all accounts, a state of things exists quite as bad as anything authenticated of in any part of North Carolina. If the latter needs reconstructing, what shall be done with the former?

IT is said that General SCHENCK is to be verbally instructed to accept few invitations in English society—in fact, to keep his mouth shut—a policy that is felt advisable to urge on him in view of the eternal speech-making of REVERDY JOHNSON and others, in disregard of that caution specially given. To the average American this is severe restraint, for what is he to do, how can he live, if not permitted to "make a speech" now and then? We have not yet heard that General SCHENCK proposes to throw up the mission, though it is not to be doubted that he has earnestly protested!

THE young farmers of Illinois are invited to attend the third annual course of Agricultural lectures and discussions that began yesterday at the State Industrial University, to continue for two weeks. The prominent members of the faculty are to conduct the course which cannot but benefit largely those for whom it is intended.

JAMES HUGHES is the name of the man that the Count Joannes charges with the Nathan murder, and Howe, a patient in the Hospital on Blackwell's Island, is the Count's witness. Hughes is in the custody of the keeper, and a queer story is told of the way the Count tried to get him to confess his guilt, and offered to defend him for fifty dollars. There is little likelihood that he is the man.

CONCERNING the contest for Illinois Senator, the Chicago *Journal* of Saturday says; "The contest for United States Senator, at Springfield, presents no new aspect. The friends of both Governor Oglesby and General Logan still seem to be equally confident. The caucus of the Republican Senators and Representatives, to decide upon their choice, will probably be held the latter part of next week. The election will take place a week from next Tuesday."

IN 1854 the city of Bangor, Maine, issued a number of bonds in aid of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, made payable in twenty years, with semi-annual coupons payable in the months of April and October. The city refused to pay its interest in gold, but the Superior Court followed the United States Supreme Court, and decided that gold alone will do. How many more times will this decision have to be made?

A circular has it that near Chicago is a bed of Niagara limestone which contains nearly half its bulk of petroleum, and that there are in that region more oil than Pennsylvania has produced in ten years. Not a drop of this oil is obtainable, however, because the strain must be subjected to intense heat to distill the oil into crevices in the rocks. That objection does not hold good, for if there is any place likely to be subjected to "intense heat," it is Chicago.

GOVERNOR CLAYTON'S recommendation to the Arkansas Legislature for Reconstruction and Peace, was greeted with applause on the reading of the message. Still it is not a violent innovation, since such an amendment in order to its adoption, must secure a majority of the members elect of both Houses of the Legislatures, and subsequently be submitted to the vote of the people, and hence cannot affect the Presidential election of '72 unfavorably. It will be hard to see what objection there can be to the measure under such circumstances.

WHEN you are passing over a railroad next time, just think that you are on a line of a connecting network the sum total of whose meshes is 50,000 miles, that the actual cost of which is not considered to our whole people would give $20 to every man woman and child in the land; that the earnings of these iron meshes annually would allow each individual $11, counting our population forty millions; that they carry freight and passengers that the value of this whole tonnage equals $12,500,000,000—remember these things and you will form no mean idea of the magnitude of our railroad system. Remember too, that every mile of road adds five times its own cost to the aggregate wealth of the country.

IT HAS been the policy of some European countries to prohibit the emigration of their skilled labor; they did not wish their mechanics and artisans to get abroad. The time when they can exercise such prohibition is past. Our country has ever needed the immigration of such labor; we could not do so rapidly enough, because the demand was still too great. Now, however, that time has come. Thousands of skilled laborers in Germany and France will be out of employment soon—many are so now. Thousands of refugees are in Belgium and Switzerland. The cost of living in those lands has been enhanced. These people wish to come over. Would it not be well for our manufacturers to examine into the matter, and, if found best, import some of these skilled workmen?

COL. FORNEY'S changed position towards the President has already been referred to—and it is generally understood that Mr. Cameron sympathizes with the Colonel, though perhaps as yet to less extent. In support of what has been said of the change, the Philadelphia *Post* has the following: "It was a subject of general comment yesterday that the *Press*, although it had an editorial article of more than a column in length on the Governor's message, not a single word about his attack on the President in regard to the employment of United States troops at our October election. All the other points in the message were noticed, and some of them elaborately, but this paragraph, by far the most remarkable in the document, was passed by in significant silence."

"THE BOOK," as Sir Walter Scott called it on his death bed, to be formally vindicated in Philadelphia by a series of lectures in Concert Hall, at two dollars for the course. The first of these addresses on "The Bible and Modern Infidelity" will be by Rev. Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton College, next evening, the 17th "Renan's Life of Jesus" as his subject. He will be followed in a few evenings by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff and the Rev. Dr. Wm. Williams. It will be carried on until the 31st inst., by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, President of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., upon "Soul—A Positive Entity." Such lectures would be a novelty in this country but very acceptable to the people of other cities, but would it not be better to provide for popularizing them by decreasing or doing away with the admission fee?

ANOTHER effect of the occupation of Rome—an effect which will be rejoiced over by antiquarians—is the exhuming of the remains of the ancient imperial palaces, and the preservation of the Colosseum. Half the Palatine Hill has heretofore been occupied by religious institutions and they would allow no excavations. Now, however, the work is being vigorously prosecuted. It is hoped that the connection of the Palace with the forum will soon be established. The latter classic spot is in the hands of gangs of excavators, who have begun to work their way from the column of Phocas toward the temple of Antonius and Faustina, and when the remaining area between the arch of Titus, the Palatine and the Velabrum is restored to the level of the forum, will reveal the *sacra quæstæ* of the ancient limits of the forum and the direction of the Via Sacra.

IF would seem rather ominous for Napoleon III. to purchase (as is reported) the islet of Lacroma, in the Adriatic Sea, since, there, once lived the unfortunate man whom he indirectly murdered, Maximilian. This island is within a short distance of Ragusa, and belongs to Austria. If the ex-Emperor does purchase it, Austria can claim three monarchial refugees, dethroned by Prussia; the others being the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse. Besides these are already on her soil the King of Naples, the Prince Wasa and the Count Chambord. The Pope talks of going to Innspruck, and Queen Isabella will pass her exile in close proximity. On the whole Austria will have her share of disappointed ambition. By the way this same island of Lacroma, or La Chroma, was the landing place of Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way from the Holy Land.

BOILER explosions are attributed to many causes. First, defective plates; second, punching instead of drilling the rivet holes; third, imperfect welding; hammering unevenly; fourth, burning the bottoms in firing; fifth, formation of "sand-bars," or crusts, within the boiler; sixth, generation, in some way, of electricity; seventh, pumping cold water into an overheated boiler; eighth, low water, from incompetent firemen, engineers, or masters; carelessness or neglect; the water taking the "spheroidal form" from over-heating, and then passing into steam instantaneously; fourth, that the water, most frequently, water getting too low in boiler; and so on *ad infinitum*. Few appear to have thought of the fact that, in a considerable number of the cases reported, while water was too low in the boilers, whisky was too high in the engineer. A writer in the Baltimore *American* that not an explosion has taken place in or about that city within its (the *American's*) memory unless it could be said of the engineer: "He is an habitual drinker."

THE Newark, N. J., *Courier* denounces as a fraud and swindle the so-called National Railroad from Philadelphia to New-York, of which so much has been made. It alleges that it has no charter, the New Jersey House defeating its application and the Senate never voting upon it; that of the two leading spirits in the scheme, one expects to sell his roving charter for a land company to the railroad, and the other is dependent upon the stock subscriptions for his current remuneration; and that to commence operations, will require an injunction against them, involving years of litigation. It is further stated that the New Jersey Legislature, while refusing the National a charter, authorized the Somerset and Mercer Railway over about the same route, a road which is nearly completed and will be in full running order by July 1st. The last point made is against the absurdity of the National Company's claim that it will reduce the time between New York and Philadelphia *to two hours, over four steel-rail tracks.* The *Courier* says of it, that the shortest route that can be selected, not already occupied, is from ninety to ninety-five miles in length, and would necessitate the passage of *six* rivers and through the center or on the outskirts of several large cities and towns, where a high rate of speed cannot be maintained.

DIJON, around which the Germans and French are now marching and countermarching, and about which our telegraphs are clicking daily, is a very ancient town of some 30,000 inhabitants, located near the foot of the mountains, on the Paris and Lyons Railroad, some one hundred and sixty miles southeast of the former city. The country round about is most beautiful, and as one walks upon the fine promenades which the ramparts and *remparts* furnish, his eye is greeted to the west by sloping hills and quiet vales with winding streams, and to the east by summit-be-clouded mountains, while round about him and farther in town are long narrow streets flanked by towering, high-gabled residences of ancient, or broad thoroughfares with stately edifices of modern times. He will see the massive Gothic pile of the Cistercian abbey of St. Benigne, and ascertain that it was founded in 535, rebuilt in 1271, and contains the tombs of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. If he go to the Library and search through its 40,000 volumes, he will find that the city dates its origin prior to the Roman dominion; that it was burned by the Saracens in the eighth, and sacked by the Normans in the ninth century; that it was once besieged by the Swiss, and was saved only by a humiliating treaty; that it was the prison place of the great Mirabeau; that it was the birth-place of Bossuet and many other of France's most eminent men; that here Napoleon concentrated in all secrecy, that army which, plunging over the Alps, burst down upon Italy in a perfect storm, to relieve the hard-pressed Massena at starving Genoa; and then, turning, sweep around the head of the Adriatic to humble Austria near the gates of Vienna. He might have learned this, but now the library is removed to a safe place, in order to keep it from the fate of that of Strasburg, so he might not be able now to find it.

THE Philadelphia police made 31,717 arrests in 1870, a decrease of 7,022 from 1869. May, June, July and August furnished the most, the last month furnishing the maximum of 3,360 arrests. This would indicate that hot weather is an incentive to crime, but the facts probably are that in summer more "drunks and disorderlies" are captured, because they get out on the streets more, and do not coop themselves up in their houses and saloons. It also appears that cool weather furnishes the least police business, the smallest number of arrests being in the last three months, December giving the minimum of 1,939. There were 4,156 white women arrested, about double the number 2,070, of the fourth sex, of colored people, but apparently neither class is as well represented in proportion to its part of the population, as are the white men, who number 25,492. Of the causes for the arrests, the following are responsible for the greatest number of cases: intoxication, 12,108; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 7,793; breach of peace, 3,853; assault and battery, 1,706; larceny, 1,285. About every offense known to the law is represented, from murder down to vagrancy, the latter with 573 arrests, having the most under a thousand, and it is safe to say that of the causes specifically enumerated, scarce a thousand of the 27,798 arrests are to be supposed the police department are actually to pay for the rum that makes subjects for arrest?

ERYSIPELATOUS, a new cattle disease, has broke, out near Newburyport, Massachusetts, ten cattle on one farm having been attacked on last Sunday and Monday. The contagion is spreading rapidly, and local papers think it would not be surprising if all the cattle in New England should be affected by it in the course of the year. It spread throughout Great Britain thirty years ago, and there was scarcely a parish in the Kingdom which escaped. There it was not confined to cattle, but affected sheep, swine and deer, poultry, cats and rabbits. At the same time, and before and after, influenza prevailed among the horses. The temperature and the weather seemed to have but little influence upon the disease, nor was one kind of locality more exempt than another. The disease is not often fatal, and readily yields to medical treatment. Its worst result is the loss of the use of the cattle for a time. Cows and bullocks in calf rarely if they are left, from which it takes some time to recover. The Pennsylvania Legislature now in session cannot do a wiser thing than to take immediate action in this matter, before the contagion is introduced into that State. Let them at once, by appointing a commission to investigate the subject of the contagions now so prevalent among cattle, not only in New England, but in New York, in Canada, in Illinois, and it may be elsewhere. It would be well, too, to learn by what means it is to be met by quarantine, or to put into operation such other preventive measures as the necessity of the case may suggest. There is no cause for unnecessary alarm, but it is impolitic to delay action until it is too late.

A VERY gloomy picture is given by the Springfield *Republican* in regard to the danger of the drouth, which began in the Connecticut Valley in the spring and has so far suffered more than a lengthened interruption. "Never," it says, "in any period of autumn drouth, has there been known so wide spread and extreme scarcity of water as now. In very many towns the ordinary household supply fails, and the watering of live stock is a laborious matter. Several large number of factories are obliged even totally to suspend operations, or to run on short time. But the town is worse off than the country, for even reservoirs and water rights are got to be of no avail, when their "sources of supply are dry, and then there is the additional danger of fire, with no water to extinguish it. The *Republican* again warns the Springfield people to economize the water, that there is a scant three months supply, yet believes that there is still more wasted daily than is used. It says "one great fire to-day would leave us almost helpless for another; one such in the near future may end us helpless." A like prospect causes constant anxiety in other cities, and it is said that New York is in imminent danger. The cluster of lakes in Putnam county whence chiefly the Croton current is filled are drawn down to the very dregs, and now overflow scarcely a hogshead per hour. There has been an embarassing and dangerous scarcity of water all through the summer and fall, and the present state of things is of the gravest import.

AS NEARLY as it can be ascertained, the marine losses of the United States in 1870 amounted to 480 vessels, of a value of $19,567,700, including some of the cargoes. This loss, great as it is, was exceeded in 1867, by the loss of 515 vessels, worth $21,000,000, and in 1866, of 550, worth $27,500,000, and in 1865 of 450, worth $29,560,000. In 1868 and 1869, the losses were less numerous as well as less valuable by four or five million dollars. The losses of the United States, however, are only about one-fifth of the losses throughout the world, the reports to the British Lloyds' from January 1 to December 10, 1870, giving 1,887 vessels. The smallest number of American losses was in July, 20, and the least value in May, $305,000. The largest number was in August, 27, and the largest value in October, $3,505,800, April ranking next with $2,875,000. Of the 66 lost in October, 42 were burned at sea—an extraordinary number to be thus destroyed—and a fact which almost forces upon the mind a suspicion of a great amount of carelessness among those who go down to the sea in ships. Of the remainder, (including so much as is reported for the month of December,) 250 were wrecked, fifty-six were abandoned, twenty-five foundered, and forty-other were sunk, twenty-seven foundered, and forty-five were missing, some of which, however, arrived at port safely during some part of the year. No statistics of loss of life are given, but these figures give some idea of the perils of the sea life.

A CORRESPONDENT, who speaks with a moderation that inspires confidence, undertakes to define Mr. Sumner's position. He says that an examination of the Senate's journal shows that the criticisms of Mr. Sumner's conduct by his Republican associates, as well as by the President, so far as he appears, at any time, to have spoken of it, was not because he was opposed to the resettlement, or to annexation, or to the views of the President in these respects. This not deemed inconsistent with that entire and friendly liberty always accorded as a matter of right, to him, and to every other Senator, to differ with the administration, and with his Republican associates, on this or any other topic. But Senators are induced to look favorably upon the talked-of removal of Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, because his speech was understood to be a studied attack upon the personal conduct and purity of purpose of the President in connection with the subject. It is said that all that other Senators said was in reply to his personal imputations, and many are reminded that about the middle of Mr. Lincoln's first term he took equally strong ground against that administration, and was accustomed to say he could count a hundred men who were beyond comparison fitter for the Presidential office than Mr. Lincoln. Yet he was only too glad to aid in Lincoln's re-election.

WHERE now are the good old buttons of the last generation?—the great gold-burnished miniature dancers with their flowery figures all wrapped in tissue paper when not on duty?—the fine steel ones engraved with fantastic shapes and figures to please the eye of a beau and seize the heart of a belle? All gone to the shades of extinct fashion, and carrying with them a craft which gave employment to many hundreds of workmen. But these latter, having been engaged in the manufacture of articles in the hooking-up *metier*, naturally turned their attention to making fish-hooks. Nor is the production of such buttons the only one of the modern lost arts. What wig maker can now produce one of those wondrous perruque of the age of *Louis Quatorze;* or what tailor, those inimitable head-rests, called coat collars, which supported the cerebellums of the gentlemen of the last century, once known as stocks, apparently worn to counteract the forward pressure of the collar. Nor is this all. How many workers can now make a gun-flint of shape to suit the practiced eye of Louis Whitsel or Daniel Boone? Or how many talk of the lost arts of antiquity, but they need not go back so far.

BECAUSE the Cherokee National Council have granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company (formerly Southern Pacific), a right of way through the lands of the reservation, also full right to take freely all the timber necessary in the construction of the road through the same, the *Democrat* predicts that within the year it will settle the question in favor of St. Louis against Chicago, as to who shall control the Texas cattle trade. It also predicts as another result the destruction of Abilene as a live stock shipping station; for the high tax levied by the Cherokees upon the Texan drover who passed his cattle through their reservation to Baxter Springs, was the potent cause of sending the droves around the reserve to Abilene, whence they were mostly shipped to Chicago.

A VERY favorable, indeed too favorable many will think, statement has been made in regard to the number and amount of failures in the country last year. They are said to number but 1,200, with a loss of $20,000,000, while 1869 had 2,800, involving $75,000,000 loss, and 1868 had 2,600, costing $63,000,000. The last few weeks have seen more disasters than this statement would indicate, but a good part of them can be credited to the annual settlement, at the year's end, and are not enough, probably, to greatly change the statement, which may be taken as substantial evidence that business generally is getting down to a solid basis, promising certain, if not brilliant, success. It tells us that prudence is taking the place of recklessness in business management, and gives reason to hope good things for 1871.

A RUMOR is current in California that the Pacific Railroads will introduce emigrant rates of $35 across the continent next summer. This is too good to be true. Even at the prospect of it, the Pacific Coast may rejoice, for it will open the doors to just that good of emigration it needs.

STATE NEWS.

The salt spring at Susquehanna is to be developed by the Susquehanna Salt and Mining Company.

The Huntingdon *Globe* has been enlarged to a thirty-two column paper, and is now printed on a new power press.

Mr. James Fife, of Brady township, Huntington county, died suddenly on Thursday of last week while conversing with friends around his fireside. He was eighty-four years of age.

J. J. Boyer, accused of burning his father, mother, brother and sister to death, near Markleville, Perry county, is on trial this week.

John